

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 6029

號八廿月二年元統宣

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1909.

五拜禮

號九十月三英港香

615 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS

CONTENTS.

Births and Deaths.

Leading Articles.

Opium for San Francisco.

Chinese for the Philippines.

London's Homeless.

Telegrams.

China and Japan.

Encouragement to Industries.

A Popular Proposal.

Wei-hai-wei.

Question of Retrocession.

Drowning Fatality.

American University for Peking.

Germany and China.

German Legation Guards.

The Prince Regent.

Shanghai Settlement Extension.

Waiwup's Protest.

Education.

A New Port.

Constitutional Government.

National Bank of China.

An Ex-Grand Councillor.

Na Tung.

Shanghai Settlement Extension.

German Legation Guards.

The Prince Regent.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Arm's Importation.

Railway Bonds.

France and China.

Yuan Shih-kai.

Law Students.

China's Currency.

Canton Tatar General.

Moatings.

Hongkong University Scheme.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.

Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.

Kulangan (Amoy) Municipal Council.

Legal Intelligence.

Congratulations.

Money-lender's Interest.

Sympathy with the Defendant.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction.

A Parson's Affairs.

Police.

Hongkong Hotel Raided.

Scene in Des Voeux Road.

On the Warpath.

Imprisonment.

Correspondence.

Rowing.

Hongkong Regatta.

Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports.

The American Fleet.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

Question of Exhumation Permits.

Registering Firms.

Scavenging and Conservancy Boats.

Grand Military Concert.

Junk "Held Up."

Sanitary Officers' Conduct.

Germany's Hold on Borneo.

Harbour Collision.

Opium in Indo-China.

A T. R. C. Athletic Sports.

The Opium Traffic.

The Football Shield.

Bravery of a Merchant Officer.

A New Barrister.

Norwegian v. German Freighters.

Hongkong Regatta.

Trade with the Far East.

Shat-tau kok Village Alarmed.

Boston S. S. Co.

The French Convent.

"The Fertilization of Tea."

Luisiano Athletic Sports.

A T. R. C. Athletic Sports.

Macao's Delinquency.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.

Alaska-Yukon-Exposition.

Volunteer Corps Orders.

Spilling Nuisance.

Canton Day by Day.

Opium Suppression.

Bombay Yarn.

Shanghai's Budget.

Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.

The "Kai-ang" Mishap.

Revolutionary Movement.

S. Judge Thayer.

Opium Monopoly.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1909.

OPIMUM FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

(15th March.)
In an interview which Dr. Hamilton Wright accorded a member of our staff, when in Hongkong on his way to meet at Shanghai for the recent International Opium Conference, he made the statement that a Bill had been drafted to prohibit the importation of opium into the United States for other than medicinal purposes. The object of the legislation, according to the American Commissioner, was that his Government might go before the Commission "with a clean slate." The United States carried out the undertaking to the very letter, for at the second session of the 60th Congress on the 30th January last—the very eve of the assembling of the Commission at Shanghai—Mr. Payne introduced the following Bill into the House of Representatives which has since been adopted:—

A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE IMPORTATION AND USE OF OPIUM FOR OTHER THAN MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That after the first day of April nineteen hundred and nine, it shall be unlawful to import into the United States opium in any form or any preparation or derivative thereof, or any shall, or to receive, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment, or sale of such opium or preparation or derivative thereof for smoking, may be imported for medicinal purposes only, under regulations which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe, and when so imported shall be subject to the duties which are now or may hereafter be imposed by law.

Sec. 2. That if any person shall fraudulently or knowingly import or bring into the United States or assist in so doing, any opium or any preparation or derivative thereof contrary to law, or any shall, or to receive, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment, or sale of such opium or preparation or derivative thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for any time not exceeding two years, or both.

Whenever, on trial for a violation of this section, the defendant is shown to have, or to have had, possession of such opium or preparation or derivative thereof, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction unless the defendant shall explain the possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

The immediate effect of the Bill is to sound the death-knell of the trade heretofore carried on between the Portuguese Colony of Macao and the Californian coast in prepared opium. Although Macao, apparently, is the port of origin for the valuable consignments of opium, it is only nominally so. In reality, Hongkong stands to suffer most by the American legislation against the importation of opium. The "Macao" farmer, whose "chop" is so much appreciated in San Francisco and the neighbouring territory by consumers of the "black smoke," buys all his raw opium in the Hongkong market. The quantity taken by the neighbouring colony is, we believe, approximately one hundred and fifty chests a month, more or less, according to requirements. To supply the local demand an infinitesimal quantity is "prepared," all the rest being exported ready for consumption to San Francisco. With that market shut off against Macao's consignments there will not arise further demands on Hongkong and the absorption from Macao of importations by British firms in Hongkong from India may dwindle away to anything between twenty and thirty chests a month. So that from a trade with the Portuguese Colony of an estimated value of nearly two lacs of dollars a month, by the recent legislation of the United States Government, Hongkong stands to suffer a shrinkage in the volume of its trade, as represented in dollars, of a sum varying between \$50,000 and \$175,000 a month; or two millions in round figures in a single year. This is one and by no means the least effect produced by the agitation of zealots at Home who have a poor conception of actual circumstances surrounding the use of opium by the Chinese.

Public opinion in the Philippines is slowly but none the less surely beginning to realize what we have consistently urged, that to develop the latent resources of the islands Chinese labour must be imported to supplement the indolent sons of the soil. Discussing the recent troubles in Manila, the local *Times* expressed the belief that one of the inevitable consequences of present disturbed labour conditions is the revival of the proposal that there be an effort to secure the introduction to the Philippines of indentured Chinese labour. Under ordinary conditions when the best results are being obtained the character and volume of the local supply of labour are far from satisfactory. Some of the larger operators and a considerable number of the smaller employers of labour have accomplished good results, and while this experience shows what Filipino labour is capable of doing, the great majority of men who must have help in their work are not satisfied. No doubt many of the men who employ labour in the Philippines do not know how to get the best results, but after you

have made all the allowances for that and other elements that enter into the calculation the ultimate finding is still against Filipino labour. And when it is found the limited and unsatisfactory supply failing to respond, as they do at the present time, making extravagant demands as to pay and conditions of work, striking, resorting to violence and needlessly and wantonly hampering industry at large, it is not surprising that the men who want to do things in the Philippine islands turn to China. *Libertine*, a Spanish paper, quoted by our Manila contemporary, stated the position very clearly a few days ago when it said: "Who gains by these strikes? Nobody, absolutely nobody, and everybody should regard them as a great peril. In order to control them and to avoid their further development, overseers, workmen, and the Government should not hesitate to make sacrifices. The employment of capital will be made impossible if the strike continues. If this continues with much frequency all Filipino workmen are exposing themselves to what is their greatest fear—Asiatic immigration." Concluding its comments, the *Times* says:—For the protection of the Filipino workman the United States Government has set its face against Chinese labour, but if the Filipino workman fails to take advantage of the opportunity given to him there can be no other resource than to let the Chinese in.

LONDON'S HOMELESS.

(18th March.)

How the extremely poor live—or rather exist, for it cannot be called living—occupies a position of some prominence in the reports presented to the London County Council last month. The Public Health Committee gives the result of a census of homeless persons taken on the night of Friday, 15th Jan. last. An appended table shows the number found destitute that night in the streets, on stair-cases, or under arches, with comparative figures for previous years.

In January, 1909, the number of men was 1,895 (including 1,329 in shelters), of women 170, and of children 23—2,088 in all. In 1907 the total was 2,404; in 1905, 2,178; and in 1904, 1,797. In explanation of these figures the committee point out that in 1904 the area covered by the council's officers who made the examination was somewhat smaller than that included in recent years, and it is estimated that the number of homeless persons on that occasion might have been 2,000. Some explanation of special conditions existing at the present time which affect the figures for 1909 are given.

"At the time of the census in 1905 the Salvation Army had instituted a system of feeding the homeless at night at two of their shelters. In 1907 this distribution of food was still being carried on, though the applicants were fed on the Embankment instead of at the shelters. This year, however, the new method was tried of collecting homeless persons at certain Salvation Army shelters, and providing them between the hours of 12.30 and 3.30 a.m. with food and shelter, but with no sleeping accommodation."

"The Church Army, moreover, in connection with the King's Tests scheme, where lodgers received food and a ticket for a bed in a common lodging-house in return for work at wood-chopping had leased a building where the applicants for work were allowed to rest before performing their task. Admission in each case was by means of tickets distributed up to midnight on the Embankment. The Salvation Army and the Church Army thus provided shelter for 1,184 homeless persons on the night of 15 Jan. last, and other institutions accounted for 145 persons. If to this number the 759 found in the streets be added, the total of those homeless would be 2,088, a number comparable with the figures for previous years."

"It must be remembered, however," add the committee, "that several institutions provide beds free of charge, and the inmates could be classed as homeless; but the 2,088 persons here referred to had no bed on the night in question, and were dependent upon charity for food and shelter. A census was also taken of the common lodging-house population on the same night, and 21,864 persons slept in such houses, the available accommodation being for 28,836. The evidence obtained goes to show, the committee mention, that there has been in recent years some diminution in the total number of homeless persons and persons of the common lodging-house class; that there is vacant clean accommodation for all the homeless at a trifling cost; and that for a limited number free accommodation and food are procurable. It may be mentioned that on 15 Jan., 1909, there was in casual wards vacant accommodation for 240 men and 378 women and children."

A NEW BARRISTER.
In the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) presiding, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., moved the Court for the admission of Mr. James Orr, late member of King's Inn, Dublin, to the local Bar.

"The Chief Justice—I have admitted so many solicitors during the past three years that I thought the time would soon come when I should be called on to add to the roll of barristers. I am sure we wish you every success and welcome you to the Bar of Hongkong."

Mr. Orr bowed his acknowledgments.

RETURN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY HALL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th MARCH, 1909.

Non-Chinese..... 408..... 1905
Chinese..... 711..... 2,831
Total..... 1,119..... 3,736

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

DIFFERENCES IN MANCHURIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th March.

The presidents of the ten Ministries are considering what measures to adopt in regard to the breach of the China-Japan agreement concluded after the Russo-Japanese War.

A POPULAR PROPOSAL.

VETOED BY THE GRAND COUNCIL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th March.

It is proposed by the Prince Regent to establish an office where public functionaries and commoners alike will be allowed to give expression to their views on State affairs.

If the views are reiterated on these occasions [and are found to be of practical expediency] an audience will be granted to the proposer when he may be taken into the public service.

The Councillors are, however, averse to the proposal.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDUSTRIES.

A PRACTICAL PLAN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th March.

It is the intention of the Prince Regent to give encouragement to industrial undertakings on a novel plan by offering to lend half the required capital from the funds at the disposal of the Ministry of Finance.

It is understood that an Imperial decree will shortly be issued regarding this subject.

CHINESE IN NETHERLANDS-INDIES.

QUESTION OF NATURALISATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th March.

The Dutch Minister in Peking has consented to apply to his Government to defer the enforcement of the law relating to the naturalisation of Chinese subjects in the Netherlands-Indies.

VICEROY CHANG JEN CHUN.

PROPOSED DENUNCIATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th March.

It is reported that the Cantonese holding official appointments in Peking propose to denounce Viceroy Chang Jen-chun, of Canton, for failing to maintain discipline amongst his subordinates, as shown by the death of thirty-nine officials who lost their lives in the fire which consumed the fleet of flower-boats during the period of the national mourning.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

CHINESE IN DUTCH POSSESSIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th March.

The Chinese Minister in Holland has telegraphed to the Central Government to the effect that the Dutch Government has agreed to modify the law relating to the naturalization of Chinese subjects residing in the Dutch Colonial possessions.

H.E. HSU SHI-CHANG.

DECLINES PRESIDENCY OF MINISTRY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th March.

H.E. Hsu Shi-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, through fear of getting into trouble, has repeatedly declined to take up the appointment as president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

Whereupon the Prince Regent became much vexed and telegraphed to Viceroy Hsu to relinquish the administration of the Three Eastern Provinces and proceed to Peking with all haste.

to Viceroy Hsu to relinquish the administration of the Three Eastern Provinces and proceed to Peking with all haste.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

NA TUNG'S RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 14th March.

Owing to his being in mourning, Na Tung has tendered his resignation from the Grand Council.

An Imperial Decree has been issued urging him to withdraw his resignation.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

QUESTION OF RETROCESSION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th March.

The Waiwup has deputed officials to make a survey of Wei-hai-wei and to look into the history of its lease with a view to obtain the retrocession of the territory [by Great Britain].

DROWNING FATALITY.

100 SOLDIERS DROWNED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th March.

The Chingkong Regiment lost over one hundred men by drowning at Yeung-chow.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY FOR PEKING.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th March.

The American Minister has expressed a desire to establish a University in Peking.

WUHU.

ENCROACHMENT ON BRITISH SETTLEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th March.

The British Consul at Wuhu has requested the Governor of the Province to order the timber merchants to move out of the Settlement within fourteen days.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

AN IMPROBABLE REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th March.

The German Minister is in communication with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the conclusion of a Treaty between Germany and China.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

A GERMAN PROPOSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th March.

The German Minister in Peking has proposed that, having regard to the fact that China's treasury is short of funds, an extension of ten years' time should be allowed her within which to pay the Boxer indemnity.

The majority of the members of the Diplomatic Corps are in favour of the proposal.

EDUCATION.

BENEFIT TO CHINESE RESIDING ABROAD.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th March.

Instructions have been issued by the Grand Council that Chinese subjects residing abroad will be conceded the privilege of sending their sons to the official college in Peking free of fees and also board and lodging.

A NEW PORT.

PROPOSED OPENING OF HOI-CHOW.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th March.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to open, at an early date, the port of Hoi-chow, in Chekiang province, as a commercial port, in order to forestall the covetous designs of certain foreign Powers.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PLANS FOR A PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th March.

Funds for the establishment of a Deliberative Council having been provided a telegram was yesterday dispatched to Lord Li Ching-fong, in London, by the Grand Council asking him to obtain and forward a copy of the plans of the House of Parliament.

Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Finance to all the Provinces to accept the notes of the Ta Ching Bank in payment of taxes.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

ACCEPTANCE OF NOTE ISSUE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th March.

The members of the Grand Council express surprise at the Regent's proposal.

AN EX-GRAND COUNCILLOR.

KU HUNG-CHI'S REINSTATEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., was held in the Hongkong Hotel at noon, last Saturday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, and electing directors and auditors. Mr. G. K. Haxton took the chair. There were present—Mr. Percy Tester, (director), John J. Andrew (general manager), Mr. J. R. Forbes, J. M. Irving, and Mr. D. Kinnaird.

The general manager read the notice of the meeting. The Chairman said:—“Gentlemen:—The report and statement of accounts for 1899 having been in your hands for some days, I propose with your permission to take them as read. I need scarcely say that your directors regret extremely the unsatisfactory result of the company's operations during the past year. The keen competition referred to in the report has been even more in evidence during the period under review than in spite of this we were able to keep the works fairly well employed for the greater part of the time on work which returned what must under the circumstances be considered satisfactory profits. The great falling off in the number of outside vessels visiting the port during the year has had a material effect in reducing our earnings, as it is to this class of vessel rather than the regular liners that we look for the bulk of our repeating work. During the year we were forced into a legal controversy by one of our sub-contractors, as a result of which we were compelled to submit to a loss of some \$16,000. Had your directors not had every confidence in the security of our position in this matter, a compromise might have been effected on better terms, but we had taken every precaution to have the correctness of our attitude regarding points in dispute verified by our legal advisers and had no reason whatever to anticipate an adverse judgment. The company's machinery and property have been maintained in an efficient state of repair during the year and every effort has been made to reduce the cost of administration to a minimum consistent with efficiency. With a return of that prosperity to the Colony which can scarcely be much longer delayed, we may hope to retrieve in some measure the losses which we have unfortunately been called upon to meet during the past year. Owing to the continuance of the depression in the land and property market we have been unable to sell or lease any portion of our property and we are still therefore heavily handicapped with interest on mortgage, crown rent and taxes. During the year Mr. P. Tester was invited to join the board of directors and accepted. He now retires in accordance with the articles of association but offers himself for re-election. I may mention that owing to the unsatisfactory result of the year's working your directors have again valued their customary fees. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions relating to the business of the meeting.”

There were no questions. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Kinnaird seconded. The motion was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Irving, seconded by Mr. Forbes, Mr. Percy Tester was re-elected a director. Mr. J. R. Forbes proposed the re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith as auditor. Mr. Irving seconded. Carried. The Chairman:—“That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.”

"NETHURTON" HOMEWARD BOUND.

The burned-out oil steamer *Nethurton*, which has been lying off Tientsin for over two years, and has been sold to a home purchaser, is to be towed in England by the tug *Thames*, which arrived from Rotterdam yesterday with the Dutch tanker *Dreile* in tow, says the *Straits Times* of 6th inst. The *Thames* belongs to the International Tug Co. of Rotterdam and has a crew of twelve men, the agents here being Messrs. Guthrie and Co. She will wait here till the *Nethurton* has been prepared for the voyage. Temporary quarters are being conducted on board for the crew, which arrived a week ago and is quartered at the Sailors' Home pending the completion of the work.

SINGAPORE'S UNDESIRABLES.

It will be remembered that attention was drawn recently to the increasing number of deportees from Saigon who were being dumped down on the Colony, with the consent of the local administration. In response to sundry representations it was officially announced that the new arrivals were not really "brigands" but "revolutionaries," who were a superior class to the average Chinese coolie. We then remarked that the authorities will be to bear in mind the serious risks involved in the admission of this "superior" class with the normal labouring population. The trouble that we had apprehended has already manifested itself. According to our contemporary, the *Straits Times*, the police have now made twenty-one arrests in connection with the gang robberies in the Jurong district. Most of those arrested prove to be revolutionary deportees from Saigon, and the permission of the local authorities for the importation of these characters is likely to be modified materially in the near future. Several of the accused are found to have in their possession tickets for redemption paid \$5 each, which are to be redeemed at \$500 each when the revolutionary party comes into power in China. This is said to be one of the favourite methods of the revolutionists for raising funds. In the face of these disquieting facts, it is to be hoped that the Government of the Straits Settlements will see its way to taking a firm stand against the further continuance of the Colony and subsequently undesirable into the Colony and subsequently drifting into the F.M.S. The principle of an open-door policy is an excellent one in theory, but its application has been found disastrous in its practical application. The Ordinance dealing with the admission of aliens into the Colony stands in need of drastic amendment. The long lists of banished undesirable, which frequently appear in the *Government Gazette*, attest vividly enough the unsatisfactory result of the policy of the Imperial Government, which indiscriminately admits into the non-protected government Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates every alien who can by any stretch of imagination be described as a "political refugee." It is indeed a well founded claim of the British Government that the "Imperial fever" is a safe asylum for all victims of "political persecution." But when these interesting patriots combine a large quantum of vulgar common-law crimes of incendiarism, murder and robbery, it will be admitted, even the most liberal of the streets, that the time has arrived when the tide of undesirable immigration should be stemmed. The recently reported case of the *Tottenham* outrages should serve as an object lesson and as a useful warning to our administrators: all round, that the open-door policy, so far as the admission of aliens is concerned, has been carried too far, with disastrous results.—*Pearl*

OPPIUM REFORM.

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN BRITISH MALAYA. COMMENTS ON RECENT COMMISSION.

Correspondence regarding the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into matters relating to the use of opium in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States was laid on the table at the Legislative Council meeting, last week.

From this it is seen that, in transmitting the report and a memorandum by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, which he deputed to inquire into the Régie system in Java and Oochina-China, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., sent a covering despatch, on November 12, 1900, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and invited his attention to some of the most prominent and important facts elicited by the inquiry. Reference is made to the evils of morphia, His Excellency stating that with the class who take to it in lieu of the opium pipe, crowded together in kampong houses or coolie lines or in cubicles in tenement houses in the towns, it is obviously far more likely to spread rapidly, apart from its much greater cheapness and more powerful effect, and there cannot be any doubt that at the present time in the Colony morphia is destroying far more men than opium.

EFFECTS OF OPIUM. His Excellency proceeds:—“The opinion expressed by the Commission in paragraph 107 that opium smoking in excess is not indulged in by any considerable extent amongst the communities with which we have had to deal, is borne out by the evidence adduced before him.”

It confirms also to some extent the conclusion which I have formed after careful personal inquiry of smokers, in the course of repeated visits to the opium dives in Singapore, that to judge a man to be well nourished, opium smoking comparatively harmless, and that it is when, as it has a tendency to do, the coolie class the indulgence trenches on the margin for food, that the deterioration caused by opium smoking begins. While saying that opium smoking to the extent indulged in by the working or coolie class is comparatively harmless, I refer of course only to the physical and mental effects of the indulgence. I do not think any one will maintain that for so large a proportion of the working class to spend from one-third to a half of their earnings in what is at best a useless indulgence, is from an economic point of view otherwise than wasteful and pernicious.

SMUGGLING.

That the consumption of opium by the individual depends on his means is abundantly clear from the evidence, and of course follows that the readiest and most effective, as well as the most natural method of reducing consumption is to enhance the price. One of the difficulties in the way of such a course has already been referred to, namely, that it would at once stimulate the use of morphia as a substitute. The other principal difficulty is the impetus that would be given to smuggling. The evidence shows that it is indeed well known, that the demand for smuggling from the Native States into the Colony and vice versa is significant and can easily be dealt with, and that the only place from which there is smuggling worth speaking of is China. The price of chandu in Swatow and Amoy is less than one-third of the price in Singapore, and the profit on smuggling a tahil—one and one-third ounce—of chandu is more than two dollars, say, 5/ sterling. These facts are sufficient to show at once how large are the profits. It is obvious that so long as this disparity, between the prices at which opium is sold in China and the price at which it is sold here, continues to exist, smuggling from China is bound to take place, and that unless the price is raised in China to something approximate to the price here and an efficient excise established there on the lines of the Imperial Customs to control the native grown opium, our efforts to restrain and reduce the evil of opium smoking amongst the Chinese here will present almost insuperable difficulties. I earnestly hope that some arrangement on this point may be effected at the forthcoming conference at Shanghai. Prohibition of export from China is as futile as prohibition here, unless the price in China is raised to the same point practically as the price here and the manufacture and sale placed under effective control.

ALCOHOL AS SUBSTITUTE.

If that cannot be done, and the manufacture and sale of morphia also placed under strict control, whatever efforts we make to restrict the use of opium by more complete Government control, or raising the price, or other repressive measures, we shall only succeed in displacing the legitimate supply in favour of the illegitimate supply, to the advantage of the chandu manufacturers of Swatow and Amoy and the purveyors of morphia. With an extended coast line such as we have, and most of fishing boats and small trading craft, the ease with which a valuable consignment of chandu can be concealed on board a steamer and smuggled ashore without detection is not the only difficulty. It is also easy to transfer chandu from the China steamer at sea before it comes within our waters. This is believed with good reason to be done frequently now, and once the chandu is ashore it is practically impossible to trace it.

That alcohol would to some extent take the place of opium in the event of stringent measures for the reduction of the latter is, as the Commission say, not improbable. There is already a considerable consumption of not only samshu—but also of European beer and spirits, and also of wine amongst the well-to-do; but I do not consider that it is likely to reach serious proportions, as opium is rather an alternative to tobacco than to alcohol.

THE FARM SYSTEM.

As to the question of the sale of opium in brothels, His Excellency wrote:—“As these places are not licensed such sale is of course illegal, and prior to receiving the evidence taken by the Commission the officers of the Protectorate believed that no sales did take place there, but that the visitors sent out for the opium they required to a licensed opium shop and carried it with them. This impression is proved by the evidence to have been wrong and that opium is sold in these places by the keepers or their servants. Successful prosecutions on this account have now been made both in Singapore and Penang, and the Protectorates has sent a circular to all known keepers of brothels reminding them of the provisions of the law and stating that it will be rigorously enforced. I hope that this will be sufficient to effect an improvement in this respect, and that further legislation will not be required. I may add that the Farmers have promptly sent in a demand for a reduction of their rent on the ground that their sales have largely fallen off owing to this action of the Government.”

Turning to the recommendation for Government action the Governor pointed out that the main objection to his mind to the existing Farm system is that when the Farm is let for three years the conditions as regards opium smoking are fixed for that period, and any course the part of the Government to direct action on the use of opium immediately reveals to the registered claim for compensation from the Farmers.

It is obvious, he says, that to give effect to what is the settled policy of His Majesty's

Government, the steady and progressive discouragement of opium smoking, the Government of the Colony must retain a free hand for the adoption of restrictive measures as the need for them becomes apparent and opportunity arises, and the proposal of the Commissioners appears to me the one best adapted to secure that course. The report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs will show the working of such a system as that suggested in Java and Oochina-China, and if Your Lordship concurs, I will take steps to establish it here on the expiry of the present Farm.

THE REVENUE.

In conclusion he reminded his Lordship that any measures for diminishing the consumption of opium would seriously affect the revenue of the Colony, and he hoped that, on the termination of the existing Farm when they were in a position to take further steps towards discouraging the use of opium the results, loss of revenue would be followed by a corresponding reduction of their Military Contribution.

In acknowledging the despatch and enclosure Lord Greve wrote:—“I approve the steps which you have taken, or have in contemplation, for giving effect to such of the recommendations as are in accordance with present circumstances; and I recognize that it would not be wise to take action with regard to the main proposal of the Commissioners until the expiry of the existing farm at the end of the present year. It would also be desirable that you and His Majesty's Government should first be in possession of the views and recommendations of the International Conference at Shanghai from which much valuable assistance may be anticipated.”

He therefore defer any further expression of opinion on the documents now before me, but I may say at once that I have read with close attention and with great interest the admirable report of the Commission. His Lordship concluded by eulogising the work of the Commissioners and asked that the members be conveyed his warm appreciation of their services.

OPIUM-REGIE.

Mr. W. D. Barnes in his report upon the opium-regie in the Netherlands Indies and French Indo-China, with special reference to the applicability of a similar system in British Malaya, wrote that he visited Batavia and Saigon to study the working of the opium-regie in both countries and more especially the manufacture of chandu in the Government factories there. He confines himself to the consideration of the difficulties which would be experienced in establishing the system in British Malaya, of the best methods of obviating such difficulties and of those points in the experience and practice of the Netherlands Indies and French Indo-China which would be of value in British Malaya. He gives a short description of the present working of the Régie in each country, then discusses the differences between their conditions and local ones and deals with details concerning each Régie in a discussion of the best manner of introducing and working a Régie in British Malaya. The first of the most noticeable difference between our conditions and those obtaining in the Netherlands Indies, is that it is the Javanese and not the Chinese who are the Régie's best customers. In Java the Chinese "coolie" does not exist, all Chinese being traders or at the best, assistants in shops or working in a special occupation such as cabinet-making, and the majority of the Chinese returned as such in the Census are Java-born. The Java-born Chinese are even less of a Chinaman than the Malacca "babas." His Excellency states that the Chinese consumption is comparatively very small, and says that, whereas in the Colony no chandu is sold in less quantities than 3 hundred packets, in Java the sales in quantities of less than 2 hundred form nearly 82 per cent. of the total sales. As to opium consumers in French Indo-China, Mr. Barnes states that in the reports of a Commission to study the opium question a considerable number of opium smokers in Cochinchina is given as 70,000 Annamites and 15,000 Chinese. The average Chinese individual consumption is estimated, for the various countries, as from 35 to 39 tahils per annum (say 1 1/2 chi per day) against a far smaller individual consumption by other races.

Another important difference between our conditions and those in the Netherlands Indies and in Indo-China lies in the total consumption of chandu and in the amount which must therefore be prepared in a Régie Factory. The approximate total consumption of chandu in British Malaya has been given as 6,000,000 tahils and in all Netherlands Indo-China within the Régie, in 1907, it was 10,687,577 tahils.

The Régie sales in Indo-China in 1907 were 3,170,673 tahils.

SERIOUS UNDERTAKING.

It is clear, he says, that our task in introducing a Régie into British Malaya would be a more arduous than that which the Dutch and French Governments have undertaken. As regards smuggling into our conditions are very unfavourable than those in the Netherlands Indies there is a strong Customs Service while the number of steamers which reach Java from China is very small.

In Indo-China the French find it impossible to cope satisfactorily with smuggling in Tonquin and Laos which border on the opium-growing districts of China. In Cochinchina, and Annam, however, where smuggling is carried on by sea, they are very well equipped to intercept it.

If it is decided to introduce the Régie in British Malaya it must first be decided where to commence the introduction. In my opinion some of the States of the Federated Malay States are suitable, because in all of them conditions are complicated by the necessity for raising the retail price of chandu and thus greatly reducing consumption. Further, in order to minimise risk of failure the Régie should, in the first instance, be introduced in one Settlement only and its operations gradually extended.

Mr. Barnes suggests that of the two Settlements, Penang would probably be more suitable than Singapore, and advises the establishment of a permanent opium factory in Singapore on the site of the Tiao Teck Seong hospital.

It may be presumed that a factory here could turn out chandu at 97 1/2 cents per tahil, and that the monthly cost of manufacturing 100,000 tahils and packing it ready for sale would be \$97,000. The gross receipts from the sale of 100,000 tahils of chandu would be \$300,000, and the net receipts after deducting expenses would thus amount to \$203,000. As we are now receiving \$135,000 as monthly rent for the Opium Farm it is clear that we should lose money by adopting a Régie system during the present Farm period.

In 1906 we received both in Singapore and Penang a great deal more than the Farm was worth. The Penang Regie lost 30 per

cent, and the Singapore Farmers 40 per cent. of their capital. It is to be hoped that the Singapore Regie will not be so badly off in the process of payment. The Singapore Farm is not making large profits and I do not think that it will be safe to estimate the revenue from future Farms per tahil of chandu sold at more than \$2. If we obtained this sum the revenue from a Farm would be higher than from a Régie; the risk of obtaining a smaller sum would be less than the risk that expenses of a Régie would be under-estimated and than the risk that Régie sales might fall seriously below those now offered by the Farmers.—*Straits Times*.

BIG OPIUM SEIZURE.

DRUGS IN SALT TURNS.

The *Siam Free Press* of 26th ult. says:—“There can be no disputing the fact that the local Customs officials have for some time past displayed commendable cleverness in holding up illicit importations, no matter what route was adopted to get the stuff in. There seems to be no end to the variety of methods tried to get opium illegally into the country. When the s.s. *Poylong* arrived from Swatow on the 24th, amongst her cargo she had 52 jars in baskets of salt turpins consigned to 'Ngunang Long,' Bangkok. To-day the Customs inspectors decided to see what particular flavour in salt turpins was the latest craze, and probed into these jars in the forenoon, and found underneath a good top layer of salt turpins small glass bags that had once been used for Australian flour, but now held opium pills carefully tied up in them. Altogether 1,744 tamplings of pills were found, which would be over 5,000 Tahils' worth. Salt turpin by the way is only worth about 2 Tahils a jar. The whole consignment was seized and the Customs officials wish to hear from Mr. 'Ngunang Long.'”

BUSINESS IN SINGAPORE.

BRITISH SLACKNESS AND GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

VIEWS OF A DANISH COMMISSIONER.

A Dane, sent out by his Government to the East to study trade conditions and the commercial outlook, has been taking notes at Singapore, where he has been struck most by the fierce competition between the British and Germans to the advantage of the latter. His experiences he sets forth in a letter from Singapore, published in the *Danish Courier*. He had been at Singapore eight years ago, and found that, in the interval, the changes had been very great. Eight years back, British mercantile houses held the predominance, and out of every ten ships in the harbour, seven could be sure to fly the British flag. But now the German flag is not only crowding the British out of the harbour, but it also flies proudly over large and fine godowns on the sea front. German names in large-sized gilt print strike the eye at the doors of many business premises.

GERMANS WINNING.

German energy is pushing British competitors out, so an onlooker would say. But our Dane sees further, and says that the Germans have won. The British, for the most part, clear out without making a fight and their German rivals easily take their place. Several old-established British firms have failed, and he avers that, even a prominent shipping company shows signs of flinching.

In commenting upon the German capture and retention of Far Eastern steamer lines, the writer points out that the success is due to perseverance, no matter at what cost, provided the end justifies the means. At Singapore the Germans, he says, win through industry, energy, determination, and enterprising spirit. The British stand still, and fancy all the time that the Far East is theirs. Our Dane draws a striking comparison between the British and the Germans here, which runs thus:

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

The Briton drives to his office in the forenoon, in a dog-cart, with pipe in his mouth, and a sun hat perched over his neck. In the office, he remains as short a time as possible—two things, the club and sport, are of high importance to him. When still early, between 4 and 5 p.m., the office is shut, unless the King's birthday, or some similar event gives opportunity for closing the whole day. After office hours, the Briton goes home where he does his lawn tennis or driving sport with all speed. Then he goes into sport with an energy and activity which, if it did not bring business, would ensure him a bright future. At dinner time he puts on a neat and roomy flannel suit, or smoking dress. Afterwards he spends the last hours of the day in the enjoyment of a glass of whisky-soda in the society of like-minded companions who all think themselves far above bothering about daily business cares.

The moral drawn is that the flannel type of Briton, as the Dane puts it, should reflect seriously whether it is worth while through self-conceit, and from love of clubs and sport, to allow themselves to be ousted from the commercial field, formerly their own, by Germans and Chinese.

AND ON THIS ONE!

Turn we now to the young German. Early in the morning he sits in his office where he takes off his white coat, and works the whole day at his shirt sleeves—for the sake of moving about easily. Despite intense heat, mosquitoes and other tropical inconveniences, he works with iron strength of will unceasingly all the long. The Briton uses a good deal of his working power in tennis and football, at the very time when the German is still in office hard at work on letters and business documents to be despatched to Hamburg or Berlin. In the evening, he goes into a long walk through the town sees the windows of an office lighted up—it is a hundred to one that the premises are occupied by Germans. The British business premises on the opposite side of the street are sure to be in darkness all the time.

A SIDEGLANCE.

The *Sourabaya Handelsblad* says that this is true enough of Germans at all Far Eastern ports. The German undoubtedly works much longer and knows better than the Briton to adapt himself to circumstances. But whether his work is of superior quality to that of the Briton is another question—opinions on this point are widely at variance. In any case, leaving dog-carts and flannel suit out of consideration, the German sets higher living requirements and is a kindly kind of labour. Generally speaking, the expenses of German firms are larger than those of British ones. This partially explains the fact why the Germans have not ousted the British from the Far East altogether.

It is evident that our Danish friend has drawn somewhat on his imagination in painting his picture of the decline of the Briton in the East. Comment is needless, though it might be observed that some Britishers are in the habit of slugging into their work while their coat hangs behind the door and that when they have dozed the day's business they get away at full speed—some even in rickshaws—the playing fields and there enter fully into the spirit of sport, keeping themselves fit and in form for further struggle.—*Straits Times*.

GERMANY'S HOLD ON BORNEO.

WHERE ARE THE BRITISH SHIPS?

That Germany is looking ahead and reasoning deeply on the problems of the Far East is brought home almost daily to us dwellers in British North Borneo. Perhaps the *Straits Times* correspondent at Sandakan. Perhaps Englishmen at home will be surprised to hear that this British Protectorate depends entirely on Germany for its communication with Europe and the Western world. With the honourable exception of one steamer, the *Assam*, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., of London, we also depend entirely on Germany, for all outlet to the East and China. German and only German, shippers control our freights. The sea junction for British North Borneo, where passengers, mails, and merchandise leave or join the main Far Eastern route, is Singapore. Between Singapore and British Borneo all the carrying trade is in the hands of the North German Lloyd, and with the due exception mentioned above, the same great company carry our very considerable cargoes to Hongkong.

SANDAKAN'S CAPABILITIES.

Germany spared no money when she sent her ships to take over this inter-British port trade, adds the correspondent, and she spares no money in maintaining her ships now she has got it. And why does Germany take so much interest in and invest so much money in, a British Protectorate? It is because Germany realises the vast commercial possibilities of this island, and is not afraid to invest money in securing the monopoly of a carrying trade that is rapidly increasing. It is because Germany knows the tremendous strategic importance of a cyclone-proof harbour, large enough to hold the entire German navy, within four days' steam of Hongkong, such as Sandakan. With fifteen miles of deep, land-locked bay, and harbour, Mr. Sydney can approach it, the narrow channel is commanded by an island that has much of the appearance and, if fortified, could have all the impregnability of Gibraltar. Kudat to the north, lying in a bay within a bay, could swallow up the Port of London. Jesselton, to the west, has shelter for a fleet. Coar Harbour, to the east, and Labuan, to the west, have vast and working coalfields. Yes, Germany "looks ahead." She is preparing for contingencies in the Far East, and "what for" she places in the Pacific in the days soon to come. It is difficult to understand why England stands aside, and allows her rivals to harvest rewards that Englishmen have worked for in days gone by with so much labour, and bought with so great a price.

OPIUM IN INDU-CHINA.

NOTABLE RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMISSION.

REPLACING LOST REVENUE BY A LOTTERY.

Like the Straits Settlements government, that of Indo-China appointed an Opium Commission which took evidence at Saigon, to inquire into the extent of the consumption of the drug in the Colony, the best way to stop opium smoking, and the devising of ways and means to replace the loss of revenue that would result from a suppression policy.

The report, which has just been published, will not quote any anti-opium faddists. A *Hainpung* newspaper—*Annam-Zeitung*—which summarised the report on the 3rd inst., says that according to the Commission, opium smoking is uncommon among Europeans in the Colony. As to the natives it is unknown almost among the cultivator class. Among the well-to-do classes there are not many opium smokers. It is, however, prevalent among the Chinese section of the population, but not to such an extent as in China.

BARRED FROM PUBLIC SERVICE.

Opium smoking is very common in Upper Tonkin and Laos which lie on the Chinese frontier and into which the drug is imported from Yunnan in Western China. The Commissioners are agreed as to the evil results of excessive opium smoking, and as regards the benefits of measures taken to root out the habit. But they are against the idea of making it a crime to smoke the drug, and consider it to be unjust to punish officials who smoke. The only remedy they recommend is to put the consumption of opium under restriction. The restrictions are a slow increase in the price of manufactured opium; forbidding the sale of opium by private shops; and the gradual closing of public opium shops, beginning with those in the small towns. Besides this, anti-opium teaching should be given in schools. Anti-opium placards and posters in public places are expected to take good effect. Finally, all smokers should be shut out of the public service.

LOTTERY SUGGESTED.

The Commission found it difficult to recommend substitutes for the opium revenue, which yields yearly about six millions of francs. It would not be advisable to increase the land assessment, the poll tax or the taxes on salt and spirits. Any fresh taxation should fall on the Chinese section of the community who pay the opium revenue in the shape of heavier customs duties on articles they consume. This money applied to the shrinkage of revenue arising from restricting opium consumption. A prohibition policy calls for more far-going measures such as increasing the taxes on tobacco and petroleum. The Commissioners shrink from recommending the establishment of a gambling farm. Instead of it, they advise the starting of a lottery in a style of those conducted in Europe.

JAWA SUGAR.

PROTEST AGAINST CARGO LANDED IN AUSTRALIA.

The attention of the Customs Department at Melbourne was drawn to the arrival in Brisbane from Java, by the steamer *Le Maire*, of 500 tons of the black-grown sugar, and to the fact that it would probably be used for jam-making, in competition with sugar grown in Australia by white labour. In such a case drawback would be allowed, and with the cheaper price paid for sugar grown by badly paid coloured labour the competition, it was urged, would be very unfair.

Mr. Lockyer, Assistant Comptroller of the Customs Department explained that the tariff made no difference between sugar grown by black or white labour so far as import duty was concerned, the only difference being between cane and beet sugar. We cannot, he added, consider whether sugar or any other article is grown or made by native or other labour. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. have made a statement to the effect that this shipment represents only a portion of the importations, which were made necessary owing to the shortage of Australian production. The statement causes no need for alarm, as black grown sugar is not getting any preference. The shipment consists of raw cane sugar, which, it is said, is not produced by white labour outside Australia. This sugar will, the company says, be refined in its own factories, and this it is argued, is preferable to importing refined sugar. We have too many interesting things in Australia to encourage the importation of sugar from abroad unless it is absolutely necessary.

REGISTERING FIRMS.

RESULT OF RECENT INQUIRIES BY BOARD OF TRADE.

RETURN FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS. In June, 1903, reports were asked for by the British Government, at the instance of the Board of Trade on the subject of the laws and regulations in force in British colonies and possessions, in India, and in the various foreign countries governing the registration of commercial firms, with special reference to the question: whether such firms are required to register the names of all responsible partners and of persons who are authorised to sign and act on their behalf, says the *British Trade Review*. These reports have now been received and from the replies it appears that all the foreign countries which have legislated on the subject with the exception of Abyssinia, that there is no law in force requiring firms to register in British India, and that the following colonies have no legislation on the subject:—Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Central Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa, Portorico, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Labuan, Leeward Islands, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Somaliland, Southern Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia, Straits Settlements, the Transvaal, Trinidad and Uganda. The Governor of the Bahamas states that the only act in force in that colony dealing with the subject is an obsolete act of the year 1861—an act to authorise the formation of partnerships with limited liability—and that it does not appear that any firm has ever registered under its provisions.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

In Australia the laws of the various states have a general similarity, while differing in detail. Partnerships and persons trading alone under a firm name are required to register before commencing business, and changes in the constitution of a firm must be duly registered within a fixed time. Registration is necessary on change of the firm name, and in South Australia re-registration is necessary every five years. The territory of Papua has adopted its laws in this connection from Queensland, but apparently these laws only apply to companies.

In Canada the law varies in the different provinces. Trading partnerships are required to register except in Manitoba. Persons trading alone under a firm name are required to register except in Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. The time within which registration must be effected varies. In New Brunswick, for instance, firms must register before commencing business; in Ontario within six months after commencement of business. Declarations are generally required to be filed on change of partnership or firm-name, or dissolution of partnership. In the case of extra provincial corporations in Quebec the registration of powers of attorney given to non-partners is also required. Laws providing for the registration of limited partnerships exist in most of the provinces. In the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, Newfoundland, and New Zealand, legislation provides only for the registration of limited partnerships, except that in the case of Jamaica a return must be made to the stamp Commissioner showing the names and addresses of all partners in banks, their places of business, names of public officers, &c.

CEYLON AND OTHERS.

In Ceylon provision exists for the optional registration of powers of attorney. In the Gold Coast partnerships and persons trading alone under a firm name must register both originally and on the occasion of a change taking place. Malia requires commercial partnerships as well as all changes which may take place. Provisions are also made for registration of commandite firms. The law of Mauritius, which is founded on the old French *Code de Commerce*, may be summarised in the same terms as those used in the case of Malia.

In Natal registration is necessary for firms and persons trading under a firm-name. Powers of attorney held for the purpose of transacting the business of firms by persons other than partners must also be registered. Re-registration is necessary on change of firm name, and all changes in constitution or ownership or in place of business must be registered. Provisions also exist for the registration of limited partnerships. No provision for registration of firms exist in Northern Nigeria; it is, however, usual for principals granting powers of attorney to notify the Government.

In the Orange River Colony there is no regular system of registration, but persons engaged in a large number of trades and professions are required to take out licences, which contain among other particulars the names of partners and the firm-name. In the Seychelles the old French *Code de Commerce* is in force as in Mauritius. As regards the Windward Islands, no legislation on the subject exists, either Grenada or St. Vincent, but in St. Lucia partnerships are required to register, and no partner is deemed to have left the partnership until a new declaration is filed to that effect.

FROZEN CHINESE PIGS.

A NEW FOOD SUPPLY.

Singapore, January 4.

Hope runs high among Chinese dealers and breeders of pigs that a great trade in frozen pork will develop in the early future.

When the news arrived from London that Sir Thomas Sutherland had announced a general meeting of the company's shareholders that the directors planned to bring Chinese pigs over to England during the coming year in the refrigerating chambers of their liners, excitement set in among the shippers and dealers.

Within a few days applications for refrigeration space poured in to the company's offices here, and the announcement had had to be made, and the announcement had had to be made, that no more space is available.

The price of pork is mounting even at this early stage, while the cost of transporting swine by rail, steamer, or road has gone up also in anticipation of the greater pressure to come with this line of freight.

There is, in fact, a great prospect of success for the enterprise. The Chinaman is one of the best pig raisers in the world, just as he is one of the best all-round cultivators of the soil.

Railways are spreading slowly, fastidiously, over the eastern half of the Empire, so that within a visible space of time a huge area will be open to rapid traffic. Canton may become the Chicago of the Orient.

Chinese merchants with an eye for the future developments of trade are firmly convinced that as access to the interior is made, easy special steamers will be built for the frozen pork trade to Europe.

To this end they are conferring together even now with a view to the formation of syndicates in the hope of anticipating European enterprise in the same direction.—*Full Malt Gazette*.

THE KOREAN MILITARY TELEGRAPH WIRE.

More than 1,000 miles in length, which has been put up by the Korean Government at an expense of 250,000 yen, has been taken over by the Resident-General, and it is decided to use this wire for public communications.

Hongkong University Scheme.

MUNIFICENT CHINESE DONATIONS.

CANTON VICEROY'S SECRETARY IN HONGKONG.

When His Excellency the Governor reported his confidence mainly on the law-abiding Chinese citizens in Hongkong for the establishment of a university in Hongkong, Sir Frederick must have obtained a sufficient insight into the character of his Chinese subjects to understand that his appeal to them would not have gone forth in vain. At a meeting held last Sunday of the Chinese Sub-Committee the first donations were subscribed, and both were of substantial amounts. Dr. Ho Kai, Chairman, presided at the meeting.

Translations of the minutes of proceedings at the second and third meetings of the General Committee, which were published exclusively in the *Telegraph* of the 8th inst., were read to the meeting.

No discussion followed. The secretary read a letter from Mr. Tsang Sik Chow, an ex-Queen's scholar, residing at Saigon, addressed to the Chairman of the Chinese sub-committee in Hongkong, in which he expressed his willingness to contribute a sum of ten thousand dollars towards the endowment fund, and requesting that the names of certain prominent Chinese in Saigon should be included in the Hongkong Sub-Committee—a suggestion which received the favourable consideration of the Chinese in Hongkong. Mr. Tsang, hoped that he would be able to raise a round lac of dollars, towards the endowment fund.

The Chairman stated that, when the Governor approved of the co-operation of the gentleman mentioned in Mr. Tsang's letter, a reply would be forwarded to him on behalf of the sub-committee.

The suggestion was approved. When the formal business had concluded, Mr. Chiu U-tin and Mr. Au Chak-man (of Messrs. A. Tack & Co's furniture store) made the pleasing announcement that they would contribute a sum of ten thousand dollars towards the endowment fund.

The announcement was received with applause. Mr. Chiu U-tin, who is the proprietor of the well-known Cheong Cheong firm of jewellers in Queen's Road Central, further subscribed \$1,000 in the name of that firm. The friendly sympathy of the Viceroy of Canton towards the University scheme is likely to assume practical form. His Excellency Chang Jen-chun deputed his foreign secretary to Hongkong last week on a special mission concerning Sir Frederick's project. Mr. Wu has had an interview with the principals in regard to the matter. What the result has been has not transpired for publication.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 23rd February, 1900. Present—Messrs. W. H. Wallace, (Chairman), F. G. Peacock, W. Kruse, S. Okuyama, W. Wilson, A. H. Wilster, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary was instructed to obtain further estimates for the repair of Seah Loh Tow Jetty.

The Superintendent of Police reported the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summary: Assault, 1; Debt, 1; Throwing rubbish into the public drains, 3; Allowing cattle and pigs to stray, 2; Committing a nuisance, 2; Summary Arrests: Breach of Proclamation, dated the 20th Nov. 4; Theft, 8; Assault, 1; Gambling, 14; Drunk and incapable, 1; Contempt of Court, 1; Breach of Opium Regulations, 8; Kidnapping, 1; Breach of samsan regulations, 1; House-breaking, 2. (Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

By order,
C. BERKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary.

MANILA LOTTERY.

THE DRAFT BILL.

The bill to restore the Philippine lottery as it was conducted under the Spanish regime for the purpose of securing revenue has been introduced into the Philippine Assembly. The bill provides that the lottery shall exist for at least five years and that its income shall be equal to the revenue collected now under the land tax.

It further provides that the royal instructions of May 21, 1864, instituting the lottery in the Philippines, shall be declared in force and providing that the personnel of the department of lotteries shall be the same as formerly but that the public officials holding the positions shall not receive any special remuneration for their extra services.

The bill is introduced by Lorenzo Fenoy, the Tillman of the Assembly, who in a conversation with a representative of the *Catholic* said: "Regarding the national income, and especially a tax the simplest thing on earth, but it is difficult to find a new source of income to cover the cost of supporting the government and to take the place of the tax done away with."

"The difficulty is greater in the Philippines than elsewhere, as Philippine industries, of which agriculture is the most important, are stagnant. It is not a question of the difficulty of imposing a new tax but of its impossibility. Yet it is absolutely necessary to discover some means of raising funds equivalent to the amount that will be lost by the suppression of the land tax, which must sooner or later be suppressed."

"It should be understood that the only objection the enemies of the lottery have against it is that it is an unjust tax that absorbs the income of the middle and lower classes and that it holds out to them a hope that can never be realized."

"This objection is disproved by experience, for when the lottery was official in the Philippines it was the rich and well-to-do and foreigners who took part in the game. In 1897, the last year in which the lottery was operative in the Philippines, the total income from that source was \$5,437,012, of which one fourth or \$1,359,753 went into the government treasury. The remainder was distributed in prizes to the lucky winners and in the expenses of administration."

On one occasion, while confined in Dapitan as a political prisoner, Dr. Rizal secured a large prize by means of a winning ticket in the Philippine lottery. Rizal, Captain Ricardo Comarcano, his father, and another Spaniard purchased a ticket and it was divided among them, according to the number of shares each had purchased.

MR. LAU CHU-PAK.

RE-ELECTION TO THE SANITARY BOARD.

At the conclusion of the business of the University Sub-Committee at their meeting, at the Tsim Sha Tsui, on Sunday, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, a representative of the Chinese community, tendered thanks to Mr. Lau Chu-pak for his past valued services, as one of the Chinese representatives on the Sanitary Board, and also for having consented, in the interests of the Chinese, to accept office for another term of three years. Mr. Tam stated that it was believed Mr. Lau Chu-pak would not seek re-election, and whoever was nominated his successor, he (the speaker) hoped the new member would work hand-in-hand with Mr. Lau Chu-pak in order to advance the interests of the Chinese community in Hongkong. Mr. Lau Chu-pak made a brief and suitable acknowledgment to the compliment given him and thanked the meeting for the confidence reposed in him.

In Chinese circles it is confidently reported that Mr. Chau Siu-ki, whose name has been prominently before the public in connection with Chinese public affairs in Hongkong, stands the best chance of nomination. His candidature is supported by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

THE FOOTBALL SHIELD.

BUFFS DEFEATED BY THE "BEDFORD."

Four to three was the score recorded in the final football match which was played at Happy Valley on Saturday last between The Buffs and H.M.S. Bedford. Honours went to the Bedford, the inferior team. The Buffs had numerous chances throughout the game to win, but luck was contrary. The game was quite a good one; the score shortly before the conclusion of the extra half hour was three all, and had it not been for a foul committed in The Buffs' penalty area the game would have been a draw. From that moment matters degenerated, and henceforth there was no interest in the match for backers of The Buffs, says our correspondent.

The crowd that witnessed the match was one of the largest seen for many years, and enthusiasm ran high when the sphere was put in motion. The soldiers were favourites, and they had many backers. In the first half, with the wind in their favour, The Buffs outpaced their opponents. On several occasions, half a dozen Buffs, with the ball, seemed to be working their way into the goal, but the last moment with good results to his side. Both sides then proceeded to take liberties with each other, until the sailors' goal-keeper allowed Taylor to put in a shot, which he attempted to save, but which crept through his hands. Things became hot after this—some clever combination was exhibited on both sides—and at half-time The Buffs were ahead a point, the score being 3-2. On resuming play The Buffs appeared to have dropped a bit, but this was not for long—too long, however, to equalize. The Bedford were in the lead, and kept the leather in danger zone for some time, but a strong defence was put up and all attempts to score were thwarted. They were not long, however, before a penalty was awarded them, and both teams drew level, so far as the score was concerned. This was followed by another penalty kick during the extra half hour play, recording a win for the sailors.

It is necessary for me to say that both teams played a very good and fast game. The forwards showed good passing and were well supported by the halves, while the backs played splendidly. The goal-keepers showed special mention for the clever way they defended their respective ciadels. The win for the sailors is not to be grudged—but still the better team lost.

At the conclusion of the match His Excellency the Governor presented the shield and medals to the winners. The losing team was presented with a cup and silver medals. The teams were as follows:—Buffs: Fitzpatrick, Kuler and Bartlett; Holloway, Dare and Bell. H.M.S. Bedford: Rickard; Moore and Sleith; Evans, Clark and Wells; Jones, Smith, Shitt, Myers and Brooks.

BOMBAY YARN.

BRISK MARKET IN THE NORTH.

Under date Shanghai, 1st inst., Messrs. Tata and Co. report:—The prospects for the cotton market in our last have been more than realized, and it is pleasing to be able to record another fortnight of a brisk and booming market. There is not wanting evidence that the large consuming markets have not yet satisfied their requirements, for inquiries continue to pour in freely and uninterruptedly; but the same old tale—namely, the difficulty of securing desirable supplies either from overseas or near arrivals at a remunerative business.

The aggregate of first-hand sales during the interval is published as 5,199 bales. This is hardly any criterion of the actual inquiries on the market which have in a very large measure, been met by native holders who are said to have placed about 7,000 bales out of their contracted arrivals. To these may be added nearly 10,000 bales which have been indicated forward from Bombay on c.i.f. terms; and the excitement on the market may properly be gauged.

Inquiries have again been for all the counts generally, although a little greater attention has been paid to No. 10s. spinings, and all the buying sections have participated in the activity. Tendency has been the most prominent—buyer and a striking feature has been the rapidly which has marked the rise in price of 4s. chops of No. 10s. going to this Northern port. A wide disparity has now been created between the values of the best and the next grade lower chops and bids fair to continue, considering the encouraging nature of demand. Telungu, Szechuan and River ports have all picked up what they could of their favourite chops, and are now awaiting fresh arrivals to fill their wants.

Prices have all throughout been on the advance, the rise during the interval, ranging from 1/4 to 1/2 and although the present basis of prices appears enormously high, the excess of demand over supply renders the market susceptible to a further advance. As two-thirds of the recent arrivals represent contracted cargo, the actual supplies on the market have been meagre, and all these having rapidly gone into consumption there has been a decrease in stocks which fall under 13,000 bales. Clearances have been simply excellent, goods being no sooner bargained than taken away.

Telegram from Bombay have all along shown the market there to be in a strong and advancing position. Mills have sold a further 10,000 bales at an advance of Rs. 2-3 for April-July deliveries.

Our market rules very strong at the close, with positive indications of a maintenance of the present high value. The future course of the market is likely to be guided by the operations of native speculators who have during the last three or four weeks done extensive buying, the holding of one of them alone exceeding 50,000 bales, and it is not therefore unlikely that they will join hands in bolstering up the market.

SCENE IN DES VEOUX ROAD.

FIGHT BETWEEN FOREIGN WOMEN.

A most disgraceful scene was witnessed by a number of people in Des Vieux Road Central on Saturday night when two foreign women of French descent were engaged in a fight, over some longstanding grievance. The disturbance lasted some little time before the arrival of a police officer, who placed the disorderly females under arrest. Those who saw the fight are of opinion that it was as fierce as can be, and much blood was drawn. At the Central Police Station, whither they were taken, one of the combatants fainted from loss of blood, but was soon revived.

The story of the trouble was told this morning, when the women—Miss Chassera, of 3, Beaconsfield Avenue, and Miss Marquand, of 36, Hollywood Road—were brought up at the Police Court. Marie Chassera was accused of assaulting the other woman, while charges of disorderly conduct were preferred against both. The latter charges were, however, withdrawn, and Marie Chassera had a fine of \$10 to pay—not for the assault, but for misbehaviour in the public street.

The complainant, Clara Marquand, stated that she did not know the defendant. At about nine o'clock on Thursday night last she was proceeding along Pedder Street in a sedan chair. The defendant, in company with another woman, was walking in the same direction. "The defendant and the other woman stopped the chair and told me that they would kill me." She was then seized and dragged out of the vehicle. Complainant fell to the street and injured her hand. A policeman arrived on the scene and asked complainant if she wanted defendant charged. Complainant did not, saying that she did not want to be mixed up in Police Court matters, and walked away.

On Saturday night, however, the complainant continued defendant and the other woman met her again outside the Hongkong Hotel. Defendant struck her on the mouth, causing her lips to swell, while the "other one," assaulted her from behind.

Here the complainant produced a blood-stained handkerchief with which she had wiped the blood from her mouth. Questioned as to the cause of the disturbance, complainant added: "I was told that these women are no good. They accuse me of being an informer and obstructing their affairs."

Defendant complained of being assaulted first. There had been a dispute between them previously, because complainant had been "defaming her to her kind friends." Defendant wanted an explanation and invited complainant to her house. But this the latter refused to do. The defendant had no friends in the town and was continually speaking ill of others. On the night in question complainant struck her with a police-whistle on the nose, which made her hard to breathe now. She struck back in self-defence. A witness for the defence—Mary George—gave corroborative evidence, adding that on Saturday night, when they met complainant, the latter said to defendant: "You no good for me." Then "wish, wish" (meaning the bleats of the police-whistle being blown by complainant) and the police came.

Police evidence followed, and the magistrate (Mr. J. H. Kemp) convicted the defendant and imposed the fine given above.

DOUBLE SUICIDE.

A BAD CASE OF "SHINJU."

Iwaya, on the Hanishi line, was the scene of a sad tragedy on the 27th ultimo, when a young married couple put an end to their existence by taking poison. They did not die immediately, but were discovered near the graveyard in a critical condition and were removed to the hospital at Nishi-ku. They were home again the following day, after they had made their depositions. According to their statements the name of the young man was Fujio Tsujii, aged 27, of Kyoto, his wife being of the same age. They had been married two or three years and had lived with the young woman's foster-mother. They were very fond of each other, but were not on the best of terms with the foster-mother, who is alleged to have made their existence unendurable. Seeing no prospect of relief the young couple decided to put an end to their trouble by committing *shinju*. They left home on the 27th inst., and the last part of a lock in each other's company at various places until their resources had run out, when they put their decision into practice as stated.—*Japan Chronicle*.

OPIMUM SUPPRESSION.

PROPOSED CHINESE MONOPOLY.

It is stated by a vernacular contemporary that the British Minister in Peking has agreed to discuss the question of a Chinese government monopoly for the sale of opium, and it is of opinion that if poppy plantation could be entirely prohibited in China this year, a monopoly for the sale of imported opium might be introduced next year and its supply will be gradually decreased till it entirely ceases in the eighth year of Hsian Tung. The Minister of Finance and concluded that as the people of Szechuan and other provinces depend on poppy plantation for a living, a prohibition too sudden may cause outbreaks among them. The Ministries have telegraphed to Viceroy Tuan Fang, H. E. Jui Cheng, the Treasurer and the Shanghai-Taipei who recommended in reply that the plantation should be entirely interdicted in the fourth year of Hsian Tung and that a Government monopoly for foreign opium should be instituted next year, to end in the eighth year with the entire suppression of opium in China.

EFECT OF OPIMUM ON MORTALITY.

Mr. S. H. Neill, F.R.A.S., Secretary of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd., wrote a brief report on the above subject for presentation to the delegates of the International Opium Commission. In order to make his report as concise as possible the writer has, as far as possible, allowed the date at his disposal to speak for themselves. There are eight tables in the pamphlet, showing rates of mortality among Chinese from the total experience of the Company; comparisons between the mortality rates of smokers and non-smokers, which are further elaborated by dividing them into Northern and Southern sections; causes of death; and percentages of opium smokers in districts. As the result of his investigations Mr. Neill arrives at the following conclusions:

1.—That the mortality experienced by opium smokers is heavier than that experienced by non-opium smokers.

2.—That opium smoking is more injurious to tropical than in sub-tropical or temperate climates.

3.—That though it would be difficult to trace any particular death to opium smoking, yet it is probable that the digestive organs are primarily affected by the habit, and the smokers become emaciated and lose weight.

THE "KUTSANG'S" MISHAP.

A PASSENGER'S STORY.

The story of the accident to the Indo-China steamer *Kutsum* was graphically related to a representative of the *Shanghai Times* yesterday (8th inst.) by Mr. Thos. Rutherford, one of the European passengers, who arrived in Shanghai by the *Peeling*, one of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamers. Mr. Rutherford, joined the *Kutsum* at Hongkong, and had booked through to Yokohama. The other European passengers were Major and Mrs. Higginson, their two children and an European nurse.

"It was about noon on Tuesday last that the *Kutsum*, left Hongkong harbour," said Mr. Rutherford, "and at that time the weather was slightly unfavourable. Rain fell during the night and on Wednesday morning, and as the day advanced the rain increased and was accompanied by a heavy wind. The sea was choppy, but beyond that there was nothing to raise any apprehension in the minds of the passengers. Just as day was dawning on Thursday the *Kutsum* was at the entrance of the Hailan Straits and at 4-30 o'clock she struck off a submerged rock, which in said to be uncharted. It was close to Chin Island. The shock was so slight that none of the passengers and few of the officers, I believe, felt it. The Captain and Chief Officer were then on the bridge, the officers and engineers went to their respective posts, to prepare for eventualities and the boats were made ready for launching. An investigation showed that the *Kutsum* was making water in the No. 1 and 2 fore holds; in which a cargo of opium, hemp and molasses was stowed away, and on this being ascertained Captain Bradley decided to beach the vessel for safety. The ship was headed to the shore and after an hour's steaming she was grounded. At this time the fore part of the vessel had settled down considerably, the holds being awash. The sea was still choppy, but no danger was anticipated and we settled down to wait for relief. By 9-30 smoke could be discerned on the horizon and glasses were promptly levelled upon it. After some little time the oncoming steamer was made out, it was the *Peeling*, Captain W. D. Kemp. She came quite close to us and then anchored and we were taken across in boats. The European passengers were taken off first and the Chinese and Indian passengers afterwards. The ship water made the trip from the *Kutsum* to the *Peeling* somewhat exciting but we were soon safely put on board the latter steamer and at about 11-30 we left for Shanghai. When passing 'Sharp's Peak' telegraphic information of the mishap was wired, the message being taken ashore by a pilot. Thence to Shanghai the weather was good and we arrived on Saturday afternoon."

The treatment accorded to transhipped passengers by Captain Kay and his officers and engineers was greatly appreciated. There were only "two" cabins, but these were promptly handed over to the ladies and children. The Captain gave up his berth to one of the passengers and the other slept on the settee in the saloon.

General regret has been expressed at the misfortune suffered by Captain Bradley, who, we understand, is the "Admiral" of the fleet and has never had an accident before to any of the vessels he has commanded.

ON THE WARPATH.

FREE FIGHT BY JAPS IN A RESTAURANT.

15th inst. This morning, in the Police Court, C. Titicos, steward of the steamer *Fukura Maru*, was charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp with behaving in a disorderly manner whilst drunk in a restaurant in Graham Street last night, and damaging property to the extent of \$5.

Defendant admitted that he was intoxicated, but denied damaging any property.

The restaurant keeper stated that about eight o'clock last night, the defendant, with three other companions, called and ordered some food. The trio were the worse for liquor. An argument was then started between the Nipponese; a general fight followed, during which the table was overturned and a quantity of crockery destroyed. Stools were then hurled about the house doing much damage. The defendant was the only man caught, his companions escaping. The reason for this was that defendant was too drunk to get away. Inspector Smith explained that when defendant was brought to the station his behaviour was very noisy, and continued abusing until nearly midnight.

The defendant's excuse was that his friends and himself were attacked firstly by the restaurant people, who belaboured them with chairs, etc., which caused the damage to the crockery.

A fine of \$7 was imposed. Defendant was also ordered to pay \$5 compensation for the damage.

IMITATIVENESS OF THE JAPANESE.

Consul-General William Martin of Hankow calls attention to a striking illustration of the skill with which Japanese manufacturers imitate any marketable article.

During 1907, to aid in the sale of kerosene among the masses of Chinese, the Standard Oil Company had manufactured in the United States a large quantity of small brass lamps to be distributed at or under cost. These were shipped to their various agencies and ordered back at retail for 17 cents. However, when the present price of kerosene amounts to about 7 cents, of to be exact, \$27.055 American currency. For that sum the Chinese received a small brass half-lamp and glass chimney, as well as a wick one-half inch wide. The lamp holds one-half a pound of oil and will give a continuous light for fourteen hours.

There has just been brought to this office a sample of the lamp, together with one manufactured in Japan by the Japanese. The top of the American lamp chimney is crimped, while the Japanese is plain; otherwise they are so nearly alike that one's attention would have to be called to any difference before it would be discovered. The Japanese are filling the market with them, retailing them at 17 cents Mexican, with a 5 per cent off on chimneys sold in hundred dozen lots, which brings the wholesale price of chimneys down to \$30.98 gold per dozen, or a fraction over 2 1/2 cents gold each.

It is utterly useless for various American manufacturers in the United States to ask for lists of names of people or firms in their particular line of business and expect to make a market for their goods through correspondence in the face of such competition. In many lines of goods the Japanese are winning the Chinese market, and will continue to do so as long as they keep up their tireless energy, meet the peculiar requirements of the Chinese market, and Chinese customs, and imitate so perfectly what others put on the market, both in style and price, for they are on the ground, and, moreover, get near the Chinese rank and file.

THE LATE DR. PAULUN.

The N. O. D. News, of 8th inst., says:—Never, perhaps, in the history of these Settlements has the death of any single person caused such general mourning as has the death of Dr. E. H. Paulun. Yesterday at the Brompton Cemetery a crowd of considerably over five hundred persons assembled outside the Cemetery Chapel to pay their last respects to the memory of the popular German surgeon. It would be quite impossible to give a list of those present as every section of this cosmopolitan community was represented, from the members of the Consular Body, the Municipal Council, the German Navy, the Imperial Maritime Customs, Clubs, Colleges, clergy of several denominations, professional men, heads of commercial houses, the staffs of the Hospitals, police, Chinese of all ranks down to the late doctor's coolies. As one looked at the faces of those assembled round the Chapel, it was impossible to overlook the fact that nationals of all countries represented in Shanghai were mourning the death of one who could be ill spared from our midst.

The funeral service was held outside the Chapel, as the accommodation of the small building would not have been sufficient for more than a very small proportion of those who wished to attend. The coffin was placed at the foot of the Chapel steps; it was covered with beautiful wreaths, and on each side and covering all the steps and a considerable space around was a profusion of floral tributes. Pastor Tanne conducted the service. The chief mourners were Herr Vogel, a cousin, Dr. von Schab, P. Krieg, R. Gergröss, C. Bieger and K. Schultze, and Dr. F. von Buri, Consul-General for Germany at Shanghai.

Pastor Tanne delivered a most impressive address, in which he highly praised the sterling qualities of the late Dr. Paulun and spoke of his life of service to others of all ranks of society. At the conclusion of the address, the funeral service was concluded by a prayer and then a hymn was played by a band which was inside the chapel. The remains were afterwards cremated. Herr O. Stuckmeyer was responsible for the funeral arrangements, and Messrs. Macdonald & Co. were the undertakers.

For the details of the late Dr. E. H. Paulun's life, appearing in our columns of Saturday, we were indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Gustav Lloy, whose obituary notice was published simultaneously with our own.

HARBOUR COLLISION.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN CENTRAL FAIRWAY.

An extremely unfortunate occurrence took place in the harbour last Friday night at about seven o'clock, as a result of which two persons are reported to have lost their lives, three women sent to hospital for treatment of the more or less serious injuries they received and a child is reported to be missing. It would appear that the *Hot Ming* was proceeding to Kowloon, when an incoming steamer, said to be the *Ambria*, struck her a glancing blow, doing some damage to the superstructure of the former vessel. As a result of the accident, two people lost their lives, as already stated, and three women were removed to the hospital; while a child is still reported to be missing. Captain Evans, of the *Hot Ming*, subsequently succeeded in steering his vessel to the wharf. The *Ambria* does not appear to have suffered at all by the collision.

OPIMUM IN MANILA.

SMUGGLING FROM HONGKONG.

Some eighty arrests, the offenders being mostly Chinese, were made by the internal revenue bureau here last month for violation of the opium law, reports the Manila *Cable News*. The bureau's dope hunters' force consists of 15 special agents, elected by Chief Agent Binh, a knowledge of native idioms and possibly Chinese and familiarity with the city being main requirements for appointment. The total amount collected by the bureau in the form of money compromises to escape prosecution for the first offence, exceeded six thousand pesos during February. The money thus obtained reverts to the fund for the carrying on of the bureau's campaign against the opium vice and the apprehension of the offenders.

That the strenuous efforts recently put forth to land the prohibited drug from Hongkong have been attended by partial success seems to be attested by the increased and increasing number of arrests of victims of the dread habit in the city. The lenient sentences imposed on leave, since issued by the Court of Instance lately, since Judge Smith's departure for the encouragement of the offenders resulting in the apparent spread of the vice. A term of imprisonment of four months, which, experience showed, usually "broke" the most confirmed victims of the habit, was formerly the average court sentence. Now, it is 12 and 15 days in jail, which the internal revenue people believe, is tantamount to a license.

HONGKONG REGATTA.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

The following regulations, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, will be observed on the 20th March, 1900, being the day of the Hongkong Regatta:

1. The red burgee will be hoisted at a staff on a judge's stand 5 minutes before the starting of a race, and be kept flying until the race is finished.
2. During the time that the red burgee is flying all boats, junks, and launches, are to keep outside the boundaries of the course, in order not to interfere with the competing crews.
3. The western boundary will be a line running N. 30° E. from a flagstaff moored 2 cables west of Cosmopolitan Dock.
4. The eastern boundary will be a line running N. 30° E. from the north corner of the Cosmopolitan Dock.

The distance of the course will be 1 1/2 miles from the flagstaff.

4. Launches following the races must keep astern of the sternmost of the competing boats.
5. This regulation does not apply to the launch of the Umpire or Honorary Secretary.

Two boys stood in the dock at the Magistracy this afternoon (15th inst.), charged with fighting in the public street. One of the boys (a friend of mine) was wanted to go abroad and I didn't want him to go. This morning he was on his way to the Registrar-General's office to make the necessary arrangements and "I" stopped him. "The Indian policeman," who arrested them, said that the two boys were fighting each other for all they were worth; and at one time the taller one was on top of the other, and was beating him the while. The first boy was a dollar. The other was discharged, with liberty to continue his proposed trip abroad.

JAPANESE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

CRITICISM OF THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

At the sitting on the 15th ultimo of the Committee on the Ocean Steam Navigation Subsidy Bill, in the Lower House, Mr. Motode, a constitutionalist, presented against the minimum tonnage, speed, &c. of steamers entitled to receive the bounty as provided in the Bill. He said he had heard that the Bill, as first drawn up by the Department of Communications imposed much stricter conditions, but that an Elder Statesman who was interested in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, when the Bill came before the Cabinet, strongly criticised the measure, whereupon the Bill was amended to its present form. Mr. Motode asked if there were any truth in the story, and Mr. Nakashio, Vice-Minister of Communications, emphatically denied the allegation as being entirely unfounded.

Mr. Yokota, a Daimyo Club member (Hokkaido), pointed out that all the steamers on ocean service, with the exception of the *Yawata Maru*, had a tonnage of not less than 5,000 tons, and a speed of 14 knots or more, and he asked why the minimum size and speed of steamers were fixed at 3,000 tons and 12 knots respectively in the Bill. He further asked how many new steamers would be completed by January next, when the Bill was to come into force. Various rumours of corruption were circulating in connection with this measure, and he felt that the interests of the State were more important than those of a steamship company, which, as an auxiliary branch of State administration, was of course entitled to a proper bounty. But the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was spending money lavishly, while the position of the Government was such that it was unable to increase the salaries of the lower class of Government officials, who were reduced to such a miserable plight that they were unable even to pay their house rent. No larger subsidy than the National Treasury was in a position to afford should be granted. Mr. Motode wished to know the dividend paid by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in the past, and the effect of this Bill upon the company, also the rates of dividends paid by subsidised steamship companies in Europe.

Mr. Nakashio, Vice-Minister of Communications, said that from the fiscal year 1910-11 from twelve to eighteen steamers would be placed on the European line, five on the Seattle line and four on the Tacoma line. After that year six vessels would be placed on the Tacoma line and two on the South American line, with an auxiliary steamer. The operation of this Bill would result in some decrease in the revenue of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, but the loss would not be so serious as to interfere with the working of the company.

Mr. Uchida, Director of the Marine Bureau, quoted the rates of dividend paid by foreign subsidised steamship companies as follows:—P. & O.—5 per cent on preference shares and 12 per cent on ordinary. Cunard line—5 to 8 per cent. Union Line of France—5 per cent. German companies—7 1/2 to 8 per cent. The Government delegate said that the number of steamers now under construction and expected to be completed next year was fourteen, with an aggregate tonnage of 100,000 tons.

The remaining questions and answers were of no particular importance.

[As we have repeatedly pointed out, the P. & O. and the Cunard steamers are not subsidised in the strict sense of the word; the grants received by these companies are for services rendered in carrying out overseas mail contracts.—*Japan Chronicle*.]

IMPRISONMENT.

A WARNING TO OTHERS LIKE THIS.

15th inst. Another soldier received the full force of the law at the Police Court, this morning: Gunner T. Dalry, of the R.G.A., was the offender. He was charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp with behaving in a disorderly manner whilst drunk in Wanchai Road and Tai Wo Street early on Sunday morning; and with maliciously damaging his uniform to the extent of \$12.

At about three o'clock yesterday morning, it was stated, Gunner Dalry was seen by the Indian sergeant attempting to break down a shop door in Tai Wo Street. The policeman approached the gunner and ordered him away. He paid no notice, but continued kicking the door. Once more the police officer requested the man to move on. On this occasion the gunner turned on the policeman and assaulted him, doing some damage to his uniform during the struggle.

The defendant complained of being assaulted in No. 2 Police Station, but refused to make any statement in his defence. His Worship fined him \$5, or ten days' gaol, and to pay fifty cents compensation for the broken door on the first charge; to pay \$12 compensation, or twenty-one days on the second count, and for assaulting the policeman to suffer a month's hard labour without the option.

BOSTON S. S. CO.

The Slave Traffic.

JAPANESE WOMEN FOR HONGKONG.

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING OF WOMEN.

Some days ago we reported from the *Japan Chronicle* the arrest of a gang of men who had been netting a handsome profit by the kidnapping and exporting to Hongkong for immoral purposes of Japanese women. The *Kobe Yuhin Nippo* records the arrest in Kobe of another trio—one of whom is a woman—who were seeking to make a fortune by similar disreputable means. It is alleged that a man named Watanabe Kaoro, aged 34, who carries on a woollen goods and general store at 67, Kanatichuan-dori, 2-chome, Kobe, got into touch with an adventurer named Ito Nakao, aged 27, who was staying at the Kobai Hotel, 2 Sakaya-machi, 1-chome, kept by Terao Akichirō. Ito is said to have gained a living by questionable means in various parts of the world, principally in Hongkong and Singapore. The two planned, it is alleged, to make some money by kidnapping women to sell abroad. For this purpose they sought the assistance of a boy employed by the hotel, named Matsuda Zenzō, aged 23, who was supposed to have been concerned in similar transactions in Shanghai and Vladivostok. The three were conspired to induce two waitresses employed at the same hotel, Otsuki Taige, aged 21, and Fujii Sae, aged 18, respectively, to proceed to Hongkong. They were to go to Shanghai as ordinary passengers and thence to be shipped secretly to Hongkong. The plotters approached the girls and informed them that they could improve their position considerably by going to Hongkong and would earn much more money there than they could in Kobe. The girls agreed to this and preparations were made for the journey. It was arranged that the two girls should go by the *Shimonoseki* by train on the 15th instant and thence by boat to Shanghai. The little plot was tipped in the bud, however, a day or two later. During the absence of Ito, the female conspirator, a letter arrived addressed to her from Watanabe. Otsuki, one of the girls who were to proceed to Hongkong, saw the letter and out of curiosity opened it. Imagine her horror to learn from its contents that she was to be sold in Hongkong for ¥400 and that Fujii, the other girl, was to fetch the price of ¥350 in the same place. Her surprise was mingled with relief at her narrow escape. Fujii, the other girl, had been removed by the female plotter to a bar known as the *Tokyo-kan*, kept by Shibata Miyo at 64, Kitanaagawa-dori, 2-chome. The discovery made by Otsuki leaked out, with the result that the trio were arrested, as stated, on the 17th inst. They were conducted to the *Kobe* police-station for preliminary examination. A rigid inquiry is being made into the circumstances attending the matter.

AMERICAN MONEY FOR CHINESE EDUCATION.

PROFESSOR BURTON IN HANKOW.

Professor Ernest D. Burton of the University of Chicago passed through Hankow last Friday en route to Peking, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. H. S. Reed, and a Chinese student Mr. Wang. On returning from Peking, Prof. Burton will be joined by Prof. T. C. Chamberlain, and the party will then visit Chong-ching, Western China, travelling overland from Wan Hsiao.

Prof. Burton and Prof. Chamberlain are the two Commissioners sent out by the University of Chicago to investigate educational conditions in the East, giving special attention to China. It is rumoured that some of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's money behind this investigation and that the millions often referred to as being available for education in China will be used in accordance with the suggestion of this Commission. After returning from Chong-ching Prof. Burton will spend ten days in Hankow and then make a hasty visit to Chong-sha. Prof. Burton has already visited India and investigated educational work there. It will be remembered that it was while attending a lecture by Prof. Burton that Lieut.-Gov. Fraser was attacked and nearly lost his life at the hands of an assassin.

While in Nankin Prof. Burton was the guest of the Viceroy Tuan Fang and was entertained in the Yamen during their four days' stay.

Prof. Burton is greatly interested in Hankow and it would not be surprising (one of his recommendations were the establishment of a large University in this important city—*Hankow Daily News*).

THE S. S. "NETHERTON."

TEMPORARY REPAIRS AT SINGAPORE.

The *Singapore Free Press* of 12th inst. says:—We are enabled to-day to give the exact facts concerning the steamship *Netherton*, and her future destiny. There have been a number of inaccurate rumours published from time to time in the matter, but it may be announced certainly now that the repairs to this ship will be undertaken by Messrs. Riley Hargreaves at Tanjong Pagar. The amount of the contract is not necessary to make public, but the ship will be repaired to the extent that will be necessary to enable her to undertake the voyage home under her own steam. She will not be towed home as has been stated in some quarters, but will proceed herself under a captain and crew to be selected shortly. With her goes Mr. W. J. Russell, who was sent out by the purchasing firm to arrange her home going, and has been busily engaged in dealing with the matter for some time. It will be remembered that the *Netherton* was carrying off when she took fire at Penang Straits and was burned out forward. The engines and afterbody, however, remained intact and with some trouble she was safely brought here, where she has been awaiting a purchaser for over a year. She has now been bought by Messrs. Loderidge and Company of West Hartlepool for £4,000. The ship was built by the Northumberland Shipbuilding yard for £4,000, and will on her arrival home be fitted with a new part forward, as much of the original material as possible being used in the reconstruction. The exact time to be completed here by repairs to make her seaworthy and able to proceed under her own steam, cannot be definitely stated but she may be away from here within thirty to forty days.

"A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE."

A correspondent in Honan ventures for the accuracy of the following incident: A well-to-do Chinese led the misfortune to swallow the gold filling of his newly-stopped teeth, and was considerably alarmed, as he was convinced that the gold would poison him. One of China's new scholars informed him that sulphuric acid dissolved gold and recommended him to take some. He did.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

We commented yesterday on the indications of future opium policy given in the despatch by Sir John Anderson, the Governor, to Lord Crews, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in transmitting to London a copy of the Straits Opium Commission report. What we found was that the change from farm-to-Regio, on the lines indicated in the report of Mr. Barnes, was likely, combined with the policy of discouraging sales, to produce an almost immediate loss of revenue amounting to \$2,000,000 per annum. We remarked also that the Governor had drawn the attention of Lord Crews to the financial difficulties of the Colony, and had expressed a hope that the Imperial Government would make a concession under what is known as the Military Contribution. Some time ago, when this opium question was under discussion at Hongkong, complaint was made in the House of Commons by Col. Seely, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, that it was impossible to get to know what the people of Hongkong really thought on the question—they were incapable of giving an intelligent opinion on the subject, or words to that effect. Now, we should regret if the slightest excuse were given for any similar observations in regard to Singapore. A Crown Colony is the least articulate of human institutions. Its unofficial representatives on the Legislative Council can never feel that they have the same power behind them as if they were popularly elected, and in any case they are not the subject of official inquiry. But this is not a case in which any question of officials and non-officials is concerned, for we are fully persuaded that most of the officials are as earnestly desirous of profiting the financial interests of the Colony as any other class. The simple fact is that pressure will be put upon the Governor by the Imperial authorities which it is impossible for him to ignore, and a loss of revenue will be incurred in obedience to such pressure. If the colonists, who will be the sufferers, do not make their influence felt through every means at their command, we draw attention to the matter now because there is no time to lose if any good is to be done. Representatives from a meeting of business men and property-owners, or from the Chamber of Commerce, or from both, should be sent to the Colonial Office in London without delay. Lord Crews, in his reply to the Governor's despatch on the ground that he desired to see the Shanghai Opium Conference report before replying at length. That report will be in the hands very soon, and as the opium farm contract expires at the end of the year—the future policy must be determined well in advance so that preparations may be made—there is not much time to spare.

It may be said, of course, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is already perfectly well aware of the local situation. He has been told that, even on the most sanguine estimates, there will be a period during which a part of the charges under the dock and harbour development scheme will fall upon the revenues of the Colony before it is possible to get any substantial return can be obtained by the sale of leasing of reclaimed lands or from wharf charges. He has been told, also, that the trade of the Colony has suffered acutely, and that the competition of other ports, which are growing large enough to command independent service, forbids the hope of an immediate improvement. As to the justification for saying that urgent need does not exist for making a heavy public loss by further restrictions on the sale of opium, the case is so admirably stated in the report of the local commission that no more need be added. That commission, however, was not in a position to say confidently what the loss would be if its suggestion of Government control was adopted. Either in the form of resolutions or as a memorial, the whole case for the Colony should be telegraphed and backed up by the signatures of everyone who has a substantial stake in the Straits Settlements. If that is done, it will be impossible at any rate to say that local opinion has not expressed itself. It may be open to question whether it would not have been wiser policy to leave the opium report in the hands of the Colonial Office and await instructions in regard to it than to volunteer to take action as the Governor has done, but that, after all, having regard to the pressure already put upon other Colonies, is a matter of detail. But it is not a matter of detail to rub in to the Colonial Office the fact mentioned by Sir John Anderson that, as long as prices of opium in Swatow and Amoy are less than one-third of the price in Singapore, whoever is running our opium monopoly will have to bear the very heavy cost of detecting smuggling. If we are to help China to reform herself, let her help us. Why should her low prices, an active incentive to consumption, be allowed to exist to our loss and detriment, and as a constant terror to shipowners and ships' captains, who are forced to play the part of detectives without remuneration, because we have a law which holds them guilty unless they can demonstrate their innocence? There must be at least two or three men in Singapore who have large interests to consider, who possess ample knowledge, and who would be willing to take a hand in the preparation of a memorial embodying local views. We shall be delighted to hear that something is being done by such men—*Straits Times*.

AMERICAN MINE-SHIPS.

THREE MONTHS VOYAGE FROM HAMPTON ROADS.

Two American mine-planters, the *General Henry Knox* and the *General Henry Hunt*, U.S.A. War Department, arrived yesterday afternoon from Colombo and sail for Manila on Monday next, reports the *Straits Times* of 17th inst. They were anchored off the Singapore coast on each side of the *Sea View*. Having left Hampton Roads, Virginia, on December 2, they called at Bermuda, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Port Said, Bombay and Colombo. The *General Henry Hunt* is to be stationed at Manila for minding the harbour and other sea approaches throughout the Philippine Islands. The *General Henry Knox* is en route to Honolulu, Hawaii.

They are sister ships of a gross tonnage of 447 tons, and a speed of about 12 knots and their engines have a horse-power of 1,000. Each of them is manned by a crew of thirty-one, including officers. In charge of the *General Henry Hunt* is Lieutenant W. E. Shedd of the United States Artillery, while her sailing master is Captain Rasmussen. The *General Henry Hunt* is under the command of Lieutenant Maxwell Murray, also of the Artillery. He is a son of General Murray, commander of the United States Artillery in the States and was known for his efforts in the organization of the Torpedo and Mine-planting section of the service. The sailing master of the *General Henry Hunt* is Capt. Masters. They are low-built and carry considerable quantities of water in a big sea. Four vessels of their type are at present owned by the U.S. Army, the other two having recently been dispatched from the East Coast to stations at San Francisco and Seattle, Washington State. Four other boats which will replace them on the East Coast Service are now in course of construction and are expected to be delivered shortly.

A TYPHOON ECHO.

"VANDALLIA" "CRANLEY" COLLISION.

In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division before Mr. Justice Barragray Deane, sitting with two of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, the above case was brought by the *Hamburg-America* line, owners of the steamship *Vandallia*, against the owners of the steamship *Cranley* and her freight to recover the amount of the damage sustained by reason of a collision between the two vessels in Kowloon Bay, Hongkong, shortly after midnight on July 28, 1902.

According to the statement of claim, the *Vandallia*, a screw steamship of 2,330 gross tons, registered, loaded, with cargo, was lying in Kowloon Bay in a good berth with both anchors out, and with steam up, heading in a north-east direction. The wind was about north-east, force about 11, the weather was rainy, with lightning, and the current was setting slightly west. A special watch was being kept, owing to repeated signals from the various Government stations, and owing to the indication of the weather, ships had been thoroughly well warned that a typhoon was approaching, and the wind had begun to blow as the night came on. Her registration anchor lights were duly exhibited. In these circumstances those on board the *Vandallia* observed the steamship *Cranley* driving down close-up them. The *Vandallia*'s engines were put ahead, and the helm was put hard-a-port in order if possible to keep clear. (The *Cranley* was the driver down, but the *Cranley*, which had no steam up, still drove on without doing anything as far as could be seen, and after fouling the anchor chain of the *Vandallia* she struck the stem and port bow of the *Vandallia* with her starboard bow, part and afterwards struck the *Vandallia* along her port side, doing great damage. According to the defence, the *Cranley*, a steel screw steamship of 4,644 gross tons, registered, manned by a crew of 42 hands, in consequence of signals being hoisted ashore an approaching typhoon, had on the afternoon of the previous day, for greater safety left the wharf at which she was lying under repair and had taken up a good berth in the anchorage ground whilst it was daylight, and was riding to both anchors lying head to wind. The weather was overcast and very dark, a typhoon prevailing with squalls of blinding rain and spray, and the wind was blowing with hurricane force from a north-easterly direction. The regulation electric anchor lights were burning brightly, and all hands were on deck from the time the storm commenced and keeping a good look-out as was possible. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The *Vandallia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the position for some time. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandallia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandallia*, which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging, a heavy blow. The

THE P. and O. Co's steamer *Mongolia*, which left London on 15th ult., took the following specie for Shanghai (bar silver): £20,250.

For behaving in a disorderly manner in Des Vaux Road Central, an Italian woman named Amore Marie was fined \$20 in the Police Court, yesterday.

THE value of the estate of the late Mr. Marke Wood, the Liverpool shipowner and merchant, exceeds £1,000,000. He left £270,000 to charity. Death duties on the estate amount to £155,000.

SUIT to recover \$35.05 for refreshments sold was brought by Mr. C. E. Owen, of the Kowloon Hotel, against R. Gifford this morning. The defendant did not appear, and judgment was given by default.

ONE dollar for each passenger was the fine a boat master had to pay in the Police Court, today. He was charged with carrying passengers in excess. There were eleven passengers over and above the number he is permitted to carry.

AFTER A very enjoyable holiday, Inspector D. Gourlay, of the Hongkong Police Force, returned to the Colony yesterday. He was sworn in to-day, and will don the uniform in a day or so. It is believed that he will be sent to Aberdeen.

ELEVEN rounds of revolver ammunition were found on a marine hawk by a detective yesterday. He could not produce the permit demanded, which accounted for his presence in the Police Court to-day, a fine of \$10 being imposed.

THE quiet agitation of the members of the I. M. Ostroms for increased pay owing to the enhanced cost of living has, it is understood, been crowned with success. News has been received from Peking that an increased scale of pay will come into effect from the beginning of the next quarter.

ANOTHER Chinaman (Wong Fat) employed by the cotton Mills as a spinner, was given in charge last night by a tramcar inspector for attempting to avoid paying his car fare. The usual tactics of jumping on to the footboard and jumping off when approached by the conductor was alleged to have been employed. The case was remanded.

OUR Canton correspondent writes under yesterday's date that on Wednesday morning two opium smokers were found smoking opium without the necessary wooden board licences and were arrested by the police in Lung Tien Street, inside the city. These offenders have been handed over to the Taoist of Constabulary to be punished.

A SUMMONS has been issued by the Building Authority, and will be heard in a few days' time, against R. Ramos, of the Victoria Cinema-graph, for alleged failure on his part to comply with a notice served on him by the P.W.D. in regard to his premises, as to avoid a supposed obstruction. The summons was to be heard to-day, but owing to the absence of one party, it was adjourned.

A CHARGE of ill-treating a sheep was preferred against a juggler—Sun Man Sing—by Policeman Wilson, in the Police Court, this morning. Yesterday afternoon, prosecutor stated, he was walking along Queen's Road East when he saw the defendant with the sheep. He held the sheep by a piece of cord, and was dragging it along in such a manner as to warrant prosecutor to take him in charge. The sheep was in a poor condition, and it was stated that a sore on its hind leg. The case was adjourned to allow the veterinary surgeon to inspect the animal.

THE *Gazette* announces that the King has been pleased to grant to the following gentlemen his royal licence and authority to accept and wear the decorations and medals conferred on them by the late Emperor of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by them:—Mr. Paul Henry Klee, of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, the Second Class of the Second Division, Mr. James Russell Brasier, the Third Class of the Second Division, and Mr. Leslie Sandercock, of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, the Second Class of the Third Division of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon.

HENRIQUE CRUZ, a merchant, residing at 27, Graham Street, was fined \$50 by Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court, this afternoon, for disorderly conduct. It was stated that on the morning last week the defendant, who lived on the first floor, could not get any water because the tap on the ground floor was in use. Defendant proceeded thither and, entering the kitchen, closed the tap. While there he was asked his business by a youth, who alleged that he was struck and kicked by defendant. It seems that a girl was about to start the tap running again, when it was alleged that Cruz drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him if he did. There were no charges against defendant, but he was only convicted on one.

MR. Okada, Chief Secretary of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, has received a letter from Mr. H. P. Wood, Secretary of the Honolulua Chamber of Commerce, noting that the Commercial Committee of the Pacific Coast of America, who visited Japan last year in response to the invitation of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, has decided to invite representatives of Japanese business-men to America. The Honolulua Chamber of Commerce was invited to join, continue the letter, and have decided to give a reception to the Japanese business-men if they visit Honolulua on their way to America. A formal invitation was issued by the Commercial Committee of the Pacific Coast of America.

A MIDDLE-aged, quondam Chinaman, dressed in European clothes, wearing a soft hat, "with white boots to match," created a mild sensation in the Police Court this morning by strolling boldly into the dock, the door of which he opened without the assistance of the *locky*, and took up his position among the other prisoners, who appeared greatly amused by the "Hoffa" presence. The gentleman, who attracted so much interest, was none other than an ex-greaser of the liner *Mimosa*, which job, as he told Mr. Kemp, he left because his mother died. The charge against him was that of stealing a long coat belonging to a tramcar conductor at Wanchai, last night. After the evidence had been taken the magistrate said he doubted the story and asked the police opinion. Sergeant Clarke, who prosecuted, said he believed the defendant's story. He seemed a respectable man. The magistrate discharged him immediately. The story, as told by the prosecutor was that the defendant visited the house while he was asleep and took the long coat. He was seen leaving with it in his hand and was seized at the foot of the stairway. Defendant said that he went to the house in search of a friend, who lived there at one time. He inquired of the prosecutor whether that was so or not. He was there and then attacked by a number of men, and accused of theft. The man was ill-treated, as mentioned above.

THE High Commissioners for the delimitation of the Portuguese territory in Southern China will be Yu-Nan and General Joaquim Machado. They will meet at Hongkong.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 6th March, 1900, amounted to 27,040.58 tons and the sales during the period to 23,040.41 tons.

CIVIL Service Commission give notice applications for the next examination for Eastern Cadetships (22-24) must be made by July 1. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.

THE Admiralty announce the appointment of Captain F. C. Learmonth to the *Merlin*, additional, to date Feb. 13, and to the *Merlin*, on recommissioning undated. Also that of Surgeon R. Wilkinson, M.B., to the *Merlin*, additional, to date March 1, and on recommissioning undated.

It is stated that owing to the growing import of cigarettes in China, which is a drain on Chinese profits, the Government is taking up the question of adopting countervailing measures. It is proposed that the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce should establish a Chinese tobacco company, and that a Superintendent should be appointed with the special duty of improving the tobacco trade. An increase of duty should be levied on imported cigarettes, and students and soldiers should be forbidden to smoke them. No one under eighteen years of age should be permitted to indulge in smoking.—*N. C. D. News*.

A GENTLEMAN of the unemployed, giving the name of Chung Kin, went aboard the steamer *Avonia* yesterday, without being again. He found his way into one of the officer's cabins, and left it with a bundle under his arm. As he was making his way into a stateroom, he was stopped and queried as to the contents of the bundle. "Nothing" was the coolie's answer. On examination "nothing" suddenly, and to Chung's astonishment, materialized into a clock. He swore that he did not know there was anything in his possession, and was locked up. This morning, Mr. J. R. Wood sent him off with a month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

THE Po Hing Theatre, at Yau-ma-tei, was the scene of a somewhat riotous disturbance. Three men, wearing masks, entered the theatre, and proceeded to their seats, and discovering that there were no cushions there, and to get which an extra fee is charged, they appropriated those from other seats. The attendants—there were two—demanded from the trio a cent for each cushion, which was refused. The result was that the three men attacked the attendants, giving them a severe thrashing. Needless to say they were given in charge, and in the Police Court, on Monday, were fined \$5 each for the assault.

Two native seamen on board the steamer *Mathilde Connolly* had a quarrel in the fore-cabin the other day, with the result that Ah Lum was stabbed on the thigh by it, it is alleged, Sit Fu. The boatwain of the ship said that the affair was caused over the missing accounts, which Ah Lum was in the habit of keeping. On examining the accounts on the day in question Sit Fu discovered some discrepancy and abused Ah Lum. The result was words were exchanged, a fight followed, during which Sit Fu was alleged to have drawn a clasp knife and drove the blade into Ah Lum's thigh. The police were summoned, but before their arrival Sit Fu succeeded in getting rid of the knife. The boatwain was asked by the magistrate (Mr. Wood) whether he had any share in the mess bill. "No," replied the man, to the boatwain's free of charge by the sailors to the boatwain." (Laughter). The case was remanded.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the fund of the hospitals:

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. \$100
Zoroastrian Charity Fund 50
J. D. Hutchison & Co. 50
Ho Tung 50
Lane, Crawford & Co. 50
Garrels Borne & Co. 50
The Asiatic Petroleum Co. 50
Ho Kom Tong 25
Robitsek and Rele 25
Loxley & Co. 25
Java-China-Japan-Life 25
A. Massey 25
Jehsen & Co. 25
A. Koehn 25
A. F. Arculi 25
Otto Kong Sing 25
H. Wickling & Co. 25
Lowe and Hingham 25
G. Murray Bain 25
Schuldt & Co. 25
Arratona V. Apar & Co. 20
W. Murray Scott 20
Camp & Co. 15
Patel & Co. 15
C. Montague Kide 10
Noronha & Co. 10
A. C. Peter 10
E. I. B. Sayer 10
Phirosha B. Petit & Co. 10
F. P. Talbot 10
J. Walker 10
C. Pemberton 10
A. Patient 10
W. J. Patten 10
Percy Smith and Co. 10
W. J. Luff 10
Hon. H. J. Gompertz 10
A. B. Hassan 10
A. Denison 10
W. Pringle, Jr. 10
J. Bibb 10
J. Wheeler 10
J. Farnett 10
W. Armstrong 10
C. C. Hocking 10
P. S. Percy 10
S. D. Seina 10
J. W. O. Bonner 10
J. F. Miller 10
A. Bure 10
M. H. E. Ellis 10
Dr. Chadwick Kew 10
E. Neidhart 10
Bartlett & Co. 10
James Gray 10
Rich. Georg 10
Levy Hermann 10
Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk 10
Jorge & Co. 10
A. C. More 10
E. S. Joseph 10
Ullmann & Co. 10
Agassard Thoresen & Co. 10
Bismarck & Co. 10
J. A. Chisley 10
J. L. Laithe 10
A. Ling & Co. 10
Barker & Co. 10
Agassard Thoresen & Co. (additional) 10
J. R. Wood 10
P. N. Kwok & Co. 10
C. A. Camroddin 10
Ab Ying & Co. 10
D. K. Kowal 10
Kai & Shi 10

THE High Commissioners for the delimitation of the Portuguese territory in Southern China will be Yu-Nan and General Joaquim Machado. They will meet at Hongkong.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 6th March, 1900, amounted to 27,040.58 tons and the sales during the period to 23,040.41 tons.

CIVIL Service Commission give notice applications for the next examination for Eastern Cadetships (22-24) must be made by July 1. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.

THE Admiralty announce the appointment of Captain F. C. Learmonth to the *Merlin*, additional, to date Feb. 13, and to the *Merlin*, on recommissioning undated. Also that of Surgeon R. Wilkinson, M.B., to the *Merlin*, additional, to date March 1, and on recommissioning undated.

It is stated that owing to the growing import of cigarettes in China, which is a drain on Chinese profits, the Government is taking up the question of adopting countervailing measures. It is proposed that the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce should establish a Chinese tobacco company, and that a Superintendent should be appointed with the special duty of improving the tobacco trade. An increase of duty should be levied on imported cigarettes, and students and soldiers should be forbidden to smoke them. No one under eighteen years of age should be permitted to indulge in smoking.—*N. C. D. News*.

A GENTLEMAN of the unemployed, giving the name of Chung Kin, went aboard the steamer *Avonia* yesterday, without being again. He found his way into one of the officer's cabins, and left it with a bundle under his arm. As he was making his way into a stateroom, he was stopped and queried as to the contents of the bundle. "Nothing" was the coolie's answer. On examination "nothing" suddenly, and to Chung's astonishment, materialized into a clock. He swore that he did not know there was anything in his possession, and was locked up. This morning, Mr. J. R. Wood sent him off with a month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

THE Po Hing Theatre, at Yau-ma-tei, was the scene of a somewhat riotous disturbance. Three men, wearing masks, entered the theatre, and proceeded to their seats, and discovering that there were no cushions there, and to get which an extra fee is charged, they appropriated those from other seats. The attendants—there were two—demanded from the trio a cent for each cushion, which was refused. The result was that the three men attacked the attendants, giving them a severe thrashing. Needless to say they were given in charge, and in the Police Court, on Monday, were fined \$5 each for the assault.

Two native seamen on board the steamer *Mathilde Connolly* had a quarrel in the fore-cabin the other day, with the result that Ah Lum was stabbed on the thigh by it, it is alleged, Sit Fu. The boatwain of the ship said that the affair was caused over the missing accounts, which Ah Lum was in the habit of keeping. On examining the accounts on the day in question Sit Fu discovered some discrepancy and abused Ah Lum. The result was words were exchanged, a fight followed, during which Sit Fu was alleged to have drawn a clasp knife and drove the blade into Ah Lum's thigh. The police were summoned, but before their arrival Sit Fu succeeded in getting rid of the knife. The boatwain was asked by the magistrate (Mr. Wood) whether he had any share in the mess bill. "No," replied the man, to the boatwain's free of charge by the sailors to the boatwain." (Laughter). The case was remanded.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the fund of the hospitals:

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. \$100
Zoroastrian Charity Fund 50
J. D. Hutchison & Co. 50
Ho Tung 50
Lane, Crawford & Co. 50
Garrels Borne & Co. 50
The Asiatic Petroleum Co. 50
Ho Kom Tong 25
Robitsek and Rele 25
Loxley & Co. 25
Java-China-Japan-Life 25
A. Massey 25
Jehsen & Co. 25
A. Koehn 25
A. F. Arculi 25
Otto Kong Sing 25
H. Wickling & Co. 25
Lowe and Hingham 25
G. Murray Bain 25
Schuldt & Co. 25
Arratona V. Apar & Co. 20
W. Murray Scott 20
Camp & Co. 15
Patel & Co. 15
C. Montague Kide 10
Noronha & Co. 10
A. C. Peter 10
E. I. B. Sayer 10
Phirosha B. Petit & Co. 10
F. P. Talbot 10
J. Walker 10
C. Pemberton 10
A. Patient 10
W. J. Patten 10
Percy Smith and Co. 10
W. J. Luff 10
Hon. H. J. Gompertz 10
A. B. Hassan 10
A. Denison 10
W. Pringle, Jr. 10
J. Bibb 10
J. Wheeler 10
J. Farnett 10
W. Armstrong 10
C. C. Hocking 10
P. S. Percy 10
S. D. Seina 10
J. W. O. Bonner 10
J. F. Miller 10
A. Bure 10
M. H. E. Ellis 10
Dr. Chadwick Kew 10
E. Neidhart 10
Bartlett & Co. 10
James Gray 10
Rich. Georg 10
Levy Hermann 10
Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk 10
Jorge & Co. 10
A. C. More 10
E. S. Joseph 10
Ullmann & Co. 10
Agassard Thoresen & Co. 10
Bismarck & Co. 10
J. A. Chisley 10
J. L. Laithe 10
A. Ling & Co. 10
Barker & Co. 10
Agassard Thoresen & Co. (additional) 10
J. R. Wood 10
P. N. Kwok & Co. 10
C. A. Camroddin 10
Ab Ying & Co. 10
D. K. Kowal 10
Kai & Shi 10

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 51.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000 }	\$2,006,234	{ Final of £2 and bonus of 1/- for 1908 @ ex 1/81 = \$26.024 }	12 %	{ \$937 1/2 buyers { London 286 }
National Bank of China, Limited	90,025	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$1,650,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	none	\$24 for 1907	72 %	\$187 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 300,747 Tls. 118,277 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/8 making 15/- for 1907	12 %	Tls. 97 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	{ £200,000 \$804,478 \$120,000 \$727,449 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,506,011	{ Final of \$15 making 3/45 for 1906 and { Interim of \$30 for 1907 }	12 %	\$835 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	74 %	\$212 1/2 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$418,808 \$13,802 \$1,412,610 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	74 %	\$108 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	84 %	\$315 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$254,038 \$29,067 \$300,000 }	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 }	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	72 %	\$34 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$20,379	Final of \$12 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	82 %	\$29 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 £10,000 £10,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154 }	12 %	{ \$40 buyers { \$30 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	72 %	{ Tls. 47 buyers { Tls. 50 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £100,000 £100,000 £100,000 £100,000 }	\$61,827	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	...	\$4 1/2 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	{ 10,000 10,000 }	{ \$10 \$10 }	{ \$10 \$10 }	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	{ \$8 \$8 \$8 \$8 }	{ \$1.00 } { \$5.50 } for year ending 30.6.1908	{ 12 % 12 % }	{ \$2 1/2 \$15 }
Taku Tug and Lighter Company Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 68,000 Tls. 487,479 Tls. 44,130 Tls. 81,000 Tls. 7,000 }	Tls. 2,225	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 }	Dr. \$5,158	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	12 %	\$740 ex div. n.
Luon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$7,000 \$7,000 \$7,000 \$7,000 }	Dr. \$135,873	\$1 for 1907	...	\$17
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	18.50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 6,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 125
MINING.								
Moose Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £171,000 £171,000 £171,000 £171,000 }	£11,556	{ Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- { ing 29.2.08 }	7 %	Tls. 18 1/2 buyers
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	{ 150,000 50,000 }	{ £1 £1 }	{ £10 £1 }	{ £4,873 £4,873 £4,873 £4,873 }	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$8 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Swire (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$489,600 \$489,600 \$489,600 \$489,600 }	Dr. \$7,471	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 }	\$30,102	Final of \$14 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	...	\$53 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 }	\$387,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	9 %	\$85
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 23,742	{ Interim of 7 1/2 % for 6 months ending { 31st October, 1908 }	12 %	Tls. 88 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 12,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	12 %	Tls. 175 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	...	Tls. 102 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	Dr. \$4,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$14 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	{ \$751,875 \$751,875 \$751,875 \$751,875 }	\$9,173	\$1.80 for 1906	...	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 }	\$95	Final of \$3 making 75 for 1908	7 %	\$6
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 }	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 %	\$69 buyers
Temple's Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$15,186	60 cents for 1908	7 %	\$8.65 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 }	\$28	60 cents for 1908	5 %	\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	70,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 30,000 Tls. 30,000 }	Tls. 1,525,045	{ Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making { Tls. 8 for 1908 }	7 %	Tls. 115 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000 }	\$1,068	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 %	\$44 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.12.1908	4 %	Tls. 121 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$9,555	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	12 %	\$24 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8 X)	...	Tls. 92
Loak-kung-mow Cotton-Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$800,000 \$800,000 \$800,000 \$800,000 }	Tls. 14,529	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 103
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	Tls. 15,012	Tls. 10 for 1908	...	Tls. 325 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Sell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,654	13/6	13/6	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 }	\$4,618	1/10th per share for 1907 = \$1.037	10 %	\$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000 }	Nil	\$1.20 for 1907	9 1/2 %	\$12 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 }	\$61,138	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$5
Do. Do. special shares	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 }	\$61,138	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$5
Yat Ka Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$9.50 sales
Yat Ka Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$2 1/2	\$6	{ \$80,000 \$80,000 \$80,000 \$80,000 }	\$48	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	12 %	\$24 sales
Yat Ka Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 }	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 1/2 %	\$54 buyers
Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$251	7 1/2 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
Do. & Hols, Limited	21,000	\$30	\$30	{ \$630,000 \$630,000 \$630,000 \$630,000 }	\$8,057	\$2 for year ending 31.12.08	10 %	\$23 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$18 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000 }	\$7,616	Final of \$10 per share making \$20 for 1908	10 1/2 %	\$105 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$8,900	Final of \$10 per share making \$20 for 1908	10 1/2 %	\$105 sellers
Shanghai Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd.	25,000	Gls. 100	Gls. 100	{ Gls. 2,500,000 Gls. 2,500,000 Gls. 2,500,000 Gls. 2,500,000 }	Tls. 17,127	{ 4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of { Tls. 10 making Tls. 20 to date { 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on { 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08 }	6 1/2 % 6 % 4 %	{ Tls. 800 buyers { \$2 { \$8 }
Shanghai Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	\$7,471	None	...	\$8
Shanghai Tramways Company (New)	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	\$7,471	None	...	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Ex. Tls. 6,605	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 10,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 10,000 }	Tls. 8,495	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 %	Tls. 120 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	10,000	£20	£20	{ £200,000 £200,000 £200,000 £200,000 }	Tls. 28,331	Final of 1/10 making 10/10 for 1907	...	Tls. 437 1/2 sales
China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	Dr. \$50,632	None	...	\$14 sales
China Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	\$230	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 %	Tls. 94 buyers
China Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 }	Tls. 301	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.07	5 %	\$10 buyers
China Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$1,200	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on { 100 Founders shares for year ending 31.5.07 }	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
China Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$6,438	Interim of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9.10 buyers
China Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$6,438	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$2 1/2
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.—								
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.		Tls. 6						March 22nd
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company		Tls. 5						" 26th

These shares are entitled to half of the profits

Printed and Published by JOHN PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited at the "LAT PAU" Press.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"KLEIST" Cap. Rud. Meyer	WEDNESDAY, 24th March, Noon.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Cap. Isckl	THURSDAY, 25th March, 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"GOLDEN" Cap. B. Wilhelm	About THURSDAY, 25th March.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Cap. F. Sembill	Beginning of April.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	19th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	NERA	Martin	30th March, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIN	Charbonnel	12th April, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	CALEDONNIEN	Bruc	13th April, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU", 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN", 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamonee.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamonee, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1908.

Intimations.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.	Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

PHILATELIC NOVELTY

suitable for PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$8.00	4,000 for \$4.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 3.50
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 2.50
1,000 " 3.00	1,000 " 1.50
500 " 1.00	500 " 1.00

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit everybody.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES, RAFAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND RELIEF SCRAPES. MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACE & CO.,

No. 27, Des Vaux Road.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL OREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR 8000TH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong 6th March, 1909.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. This is the age of race, and experience, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific spirit, to find out the secrets of life. It is indeed a grand stride during the present century, and among the by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and elsewhere, and has been found to be a most valuable remedy in all cases of skin disease, and in all cases of skin disease, and in all cases of skin disease.

THERAPION. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and elsewhere, and has been found to be a most valuable remedy in all cases of skin disease, and in all cases of skin disease, and in all cases of skin disease.

THERAPION. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and elsewhere, and has been found to be a most valuable remedy in all cases of skin disease, and in all cases of skin disease, and in all cases of skin disease.

THERAPION. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and elsewhere, and has been found to be a most valuable remedy in all cases of skin disease, and in all cases of skin disease, and in all cases of skin disease.

THERAPION. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and elsewhere, and has been found to be a most valuable remedy in all cases of skin disease, and in all cases of skin disease, and in all cases of skin disease.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

It is hereby notified that on and after this date, the selling price of ice, will be reduced to HALF A CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1909.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint 50 cents
" " Gallon \$2.00

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1909.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

NEARLY half of the cases in the Summary Court list seen to-day were those brought by Indian money-lenders.

A FISHERMAN, who was found on board the steamer *Yatou Maru* yesterday, paid a fine of \$5 to-day for trespass.

THE value of the estate of the late Mr. Marke Wood, the Liverpool shipowner and merchant, exceeds £1,000,000. He left £270,000 to charities. Death duties on the estate amount to £135,000.

SUIT to recover \$35.95 for refreshments sold was brought by Mr. O. E. Owen, of the Kowloon Hotel, against R. Gillespie this morning. The defendant did not appear, and judgment was given by default.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of the Company's three Mines for the week ending 6th March, 1909, amounted to 27,940.58 tons and the sales during the period to 23,640.41 tons.

ONE dollar for each passenger, was the fine a boat master had to pay in the Police Court, to-day. He was charged with carrying passengers in excess. There were eleven passengers over and above the number he is permitted to carry.

AFTER a very enjoyable holiday, Inspector D. Gurney, of the Hongkong Police Force, returned to the Colony yesterday. He was sworn in to-day, and will don the uniform in a day or so. It is believed that he will be sent to Aberdeen.

ELEVEN rounds of revolver ammunition were found on a marine hawk by a detective yesterday. He could not produce the permit demanded, which accounted for his presence in the Police Court to-day, a fine of \$10 being imposed.

OUR Canton correspondent writes under yesterday's date that on Wednesday morning two opium smokers were found smoking opium without the necessary wooden board licences and were arrested by the police in Lung Tsang Street, inside the city. These offenders have been handed over to the Taoist of Constabulary to be punished.

A MON has been issued by the Building and will be heard in a few days at R. Ramos, of the Victoria Circus, for alleged failure on his part to perform a circus on him by regard to his premises, as so is obstruction. The summons is to-day, but owing to the it was adjourned.

THE quiet agitation of the members of the I. M. Customs for increased pay owing to the enhanced cost of living has, it is understood, been crowned with success. News has been received from Peking that an increased scale of pay will come into effect from the beginning of the next quarter.

ANOTHER Chinaman (Wong Fat) employed by the cotton Mills as a spinner, was given in charge last night by a tramcar inspector for attempting to avoid paying his car fare. The usual tactics of jumping on to the footboard and jumping off when approached by the conductor was alleged to have been employed. The case was remanded.

A CHARGE of ill-treating a sheep was preferred against a juggler—Sun Mao Sing—by the Policeman Wilton, in the Police Court, this morning. Yesterday afternoon, prosecutor stated, he was walking along Queen's Road East when he saw the defendant with the sheep. He held the sheep by a piece of cord, and was dragging it along in such a manner as to warrant prosecutor to take him in charge. The sheep was in a poor condition, and it was stated had a sore on its hind leg. The case was adjourned to allow the veterinary surgeon to inspect the animal.

HENRIQUE CRUZ, a merchant, residing at 27, Graham Street, was fined \$50 by Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court, this afternoon, for disorderly conduct. It was stated that one morning last week the defendant, who lived in the first floor, could not get any water because the tap on the ground floor was in use. Defendant proceeded thither and, entering the kitchen, closed the tap. While there he was asked his business by a youth, who alleged that he was struck and kicked by defendant. It seems that a *foke* was about to start the tap running again, when it was alleged that Cruz drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him if he did. There were three charges against defendant, but he was only convicted on one.

IF the facts which were narrated in the Police Court this morning are correct a robbery which was committed at Wanchai the other day stands above all others. Ho Tso, who styles himself a head coolie, of 29, Gilman Bazaar, is supposed to be the guilty party. The allegation is denied. At about ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the story goes, he engaged a truck, which was manned by five coolies, and proceeded to a godown in Burrow Street, which is only a stone's throw from the No. 2 Police Station. The coolies were told to wait, while Ho, it is alleged, opened the door with a duplicate key. This done he entered the premises and instructed the men to remove a heap of old iron—about \$50 worth—which was done. The iron was placed on the truck and taken to West Point and sold to a marine hawk. The theft became known to the owner—a shopkeeper, also of Gilman Bazaar—and the matter placed in the hands of the police; with the result that Ho was arrested. As stated already, he was charged in the Police Court to-day, and the case was remanded.

A MIDDLE-AGED, queueless Chinaman, dressed in European clothes, wearing a soft hat, "with white boots to match," created a mild sensation in the Police Court this morning by strolling boldly into the dock, the door of which he opened without the assistance of the loking, and took up his position among the other prisoners, who appeared greatly amused by the "toffa" presence. The gentleman, who attracted so much interest, was none other than an ex-greaser of the liner *Minicopa*, which job, as he told Mr. Kemp, he left because his mother died. The charge against him was that of stealing a long coat belonging to a tramcar conductor, at Wanchai, last night. After the evidence had been taken the magistrate said he doubted the story and asked the police opinion. Sergeant Clarke, who prosecuted, said he believed the defendant's story. He seemed a respectable man. The magistrate discharged him immediately. The story as told by the prosecutor was that the defendant visited the house while he was asleep and took the long coat. He was seen leaving with it in his hand and was seized at the foot of the stairway. Defendant said that he went to the house in search of a friend, who lived there at one time. He inquired of the prosecutor whether that was so or not. He was there and then attacked by a number of men, and accused of theft. The man was liberated, as mentioned above.

SHA-TAU-KOK VILLAGE ALARMED.

TIGERS KILL TWO BULLDOGS AND
MAUL ONE.

Further reports are to hand of the reappearance of tigers in the New Territory, with the result that certain farmers in the district have suffered some loss to their cattle.

The man-eaters—there were two—were located in the Tai Kau village, at Sha-tau-kok. Early on Wednesday morning a farmer owning three bulldogs turned them loose on the hillside to graze. At about mid-day one of the animals returned to the village showing signs

of having been mauled. There were scratches about the neck, which on examination showed without a doubt to have been caused by a tiger. Several hours elapsed without the return of the other two bulldogs, and a search party went to look for them. After a long tramp the animals—or what was left of them—were found in a ravine.

It would appear that the bulldogs were grazing when they were pounced upon by stripes and torn to pieces. How the third bulldog managed to escape a similar fate is not known. Footprints, undoubtedly those of tigers, were in the vicinity.

None of the villagers, so far as we can understand, have seen these man-eaters, and to say that the people are in a state of alarm is to put it mildly.

Sha-tau-kok is no long distance from Hongkong and enthusiastic sportsmen should seize the opportunity of trying their guns on the terrors of the district.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-first ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the general agents, King's Buildings, at noon, to-day, for the purpose of receiving the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson occupied the chair. There were also present:—Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. E. Shellim, F. Maitland, H. P. White, J. W. C. Bonnar (consulting committee), J. Barton (secretary), Ho Fook, Lo Cheung Shiu, A. Denison, E. D. Haskell, Fred. Ellis, E. Owen, Choa Leep Chee, E. A. Ram, J. F. Wright, P. C. Poits, Wong Lung-him, W. H. Poits, A. Turner, P. M. Hodgson, J. Y. V. Vernon, E. H. Hinds, H. N. M. Nemzse, and A. C. Moore.

The Secretary read the notice of the meeting. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I propose to take the report and statement of accounts as read. As you are aware, we commenced the year with a sum of \$279,371.34 at debit of profit and loss account and this has now been reduced to \$3,838.24. Our gain on working during the period was \$335,516.57 which is I consider sufficient to prove that it is still possible, for the Hongkong refiners to conduct their business at a profit. I must remind you, however, that such profits are to a large extent dependent on the cost of supplies of raw sugar, and as in order to obtain these supplies it is necessary to operate on the Java market months in advance, you will readily recognize that it is not always possible to correctly gauge the future of that market, and that such purchases must necessarily be speculative. During the period under notice the consumption of sugar in the China markets was satisfactory, but from the more distant outlets, on which we to a large extent depend for the marketing of our higher grades, we have found inquiries and prices disappointing. Sugar refining in Japan is somewhat under a cloud, and I am unable to state what will be the ultimate result of the present difficulty, but it is reasonable to assume that for a time at all events we have little to fear from this competition in the China markets. There are now a number of mills or refineries in Formosa, which appear to have the sympathy and support of the Japanese Government, and as it is reported that this support is detrimental to the interest of the Japan refiners, it will be interesting to watch the future action of the Government. So far the product of the Formosa mills has not competed with our sugars in China. Prospects for the immediate future are bright, we have secured a proportion of our future requirements of raw sugar, at what to-day appear safe prices, and under the circumstances your general agents and consulting committee recommend with your approval the payment of a dividend of \$5 per share out of the Equalization of Dividend Fund. The accounts I think call for no comment, but before proposing their adoption I shall be pleased to answer any question regarding them that you may desire to ask.

There were no questions.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Turner seconded. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Denison proposed, and Mr. Hodgson seconded, that the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. E. Shellim, F. Maitland, H. P. White, and J. W. C. Bonnar be re-elected to the consulting committee.

On the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Wright, Messrs. W. H. Poits and H. Percy Smith were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants can be had on application, to-morrow.

That concluded the business of the meeting.

CONGRATULATIONS.

MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ COMPLIMENTED BY
BAR ON APPOINTMENT.

When Mr. Justice Gompertz, who has lately been appointed Puisne Judge, took his seat in the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. John Hastings, solicitor, congratulated the learned Judge, in the following terms:—

"My Lord,—Will your Lordship allow me, on behalf of the solicitors practising in this Court, to offer your Lordship our sincere congratulations on your appointment as Puisne Judge of this Colony. Your Lordship's tenure of the acting appointment has demonstrated the fact that you possess a judicial mind, if I may say so, and are firm in the administration of justice in this Colony. We offer you our sincere congratulations on your appointment. Your Lordship's predecessor was a man in a thousand. He was highly respected as a judge, and he was beloved by many of us as a friend. We rejoice that his mantle has fallen on your Lordship's shoulders. The traditions of this Bench are high, and we are convinced that your Lordship will worthily uphold them."

Mr. Gompertz replied that he need hardly say that he was deeply touched by the very kind remarks that Mr. Hastings had made and which were wholly undeserved. He had experienced nothing but kindness and assistance from the members of the profession, and he hoped that they would continue to offer him that help in the somewhat difficult tasks that continued to fall upon the shoulders of a judge in that Court. He appreciated the very kind—though undeserved—compliment all the more as he had reason to know of the very high standard of the profession.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the fixtures for the week-end:—

SPECIAL POOL. 600 Yards.
Saturday, 20th Mar. 2 to 5.30 p.m.
Sunday, 21st " 10 to 12.30 p.m.
King's

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-seventh and forty annual meeting of the shareholders of the Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the general agents, King's Buildings, this afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided. Others present were:—Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, H. P. White (consulting committee), J. Barton (secretary), C. H. Ross, Choa Leep Chee, Wong Lung-him, H. N. Mody, P. Tester, E. Ormiston and S. C. Newall.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days you will doubtless consent to take them as read. I regret that the report is not more encouraging, but as was the case during the two previous years the demand for the refinery's sugar during 1908 was insufficient to keep the works going except upon a reduced scale and with frequent stoppages, while owing to the competition of other sugars the prices obtained were too low to allow of a satisfactory margin of profit being made. Although the sum at debit has been slightly increased, I may remind you, as I did on a previous occasion, that this increase would have been greater if the works had remained silent, the cost of upkeep being between \$8,000 and \$9,000 per annum while the refinery is closed. As mentioned in the report our assets in the Philippines have been taken over at par, and it seems desirable that this rate should be a permanent one, for although on this occasion the current exchange would have enabled us to make a book profit of about 10 per cent, it is quite possible that in future years it would have to be written back. I cannot at the moment hold out much hope of improvement in the situation in the immediate future, but as you are aware Tariff revision, as between the Philippines and the United States is much in the air, and if the question is taken in hand by the United States Government it is possible that the value of our property may be enhanced. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to put regarding them.

There being no questions, The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. E. Ormiston seconded.

Carried nem. con.
Messrs. H. P. White and J. W. C. Bonnar were re-elected members of the consulting committee on the motion of Mr. Newall seconded by Mr. Tester.

Mr. Newall proposed and Mr. Ross seconded that Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A., be re-elected auditor.

Agreed.

The Chairman:—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. I am much obliged to you for your attendance.

HONGKONG HOTEL RAIDED.

GAMBLERS FOUND IN THE ENGINE-ROOM.

When Detective Sergeant J. J. Watt and a number of native detectives visited the old engine-room of the Hongkong Hotel last night they found a number of men—eighteen—busily engaged at a game of *faulds*. Out of this number only thirteen belonged to the hotel, the others being outsiders who had gone there specially for a flutter. The gang was promptly placed under arrest, and the gambling apparatus seized, together with \$12 which were found on the table. It was known to the police for some time past that a gambling school, operated on a large scale, was being conducted in the hotel, but it was only last night that they were in a position to act.

This morning, the gang was arraigned before Mr. J. R. Wood—two charged with running a gambling house, and the remainder with taking part in the game. The hotel's proprietors were present and when asked by the Court whether he wanted the men severely punished or to be dealt with in the ordinary way, he replied that he wished his Worship to make an example of them. Servants in an hotel who gambled and lost their money were encouraged to steal, and the engineer (the ringleader) would neglect his work which would be serious. It was not so long ago that a sub-contractor purloined the labourers' wages and gambled it away in this fashion; he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

His Worship fined the two ringleaders \$50 each, with the option of two months' hard labour. An order was also issued to forfeit the gambling paraphernalia and what monies were found in their possession. The others had to pay \$10 apiece.

Sympathy With The Defendant.

THE PUISNE JUDGE'S ADVICE TO THE
PLAINTIFF.

In the Supreme Court, this forenoon, a Chinaman named Hui Chi brought a claim against one D. Jesus to recover the sum of \$16. The defendant admitted the debt, and informed the Court that he could not pay the account now as he was out of employment.

Mr. Justice Gompertz (to plaintiff):—Do you know if that's true?—Yes, he is out of work. Then what do you propose to do?—I leave it to you, Lordship's hands.

The defendant agreed to pay up when he got a job.

Mr. Justice Gompertz (to plaintiff):—I will give you judgment, but don't put him in jail. It will serve as a good purpose, and will stop him from getting work. Wait until he is in work, and approach him. If he does not pay you then you can put him in jail. But don't do so before that.

The plaintiff, very sulky, left the Court.

THE FRENCH CONVENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

This afternoon, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of that admirable institution known as the French Convent. The hall was tastefully decorated with luxuriant foliage for the occasion. Shortly after three o'clock, H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Capt. Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C., and Miss. Henniker, arrived, and was greeted with the playing of the National Anthem by two of the pupils. There were also present Mr. Gaston Liebert, Consul for France, Admiral Perrie, the Rt. Rev. Bishop, D. D. Porzint, besides a large number of parents and others interested in the good work of the Convent, whose presence there to see the little children carry away the little tokens of a hard year's work in the form of prizes excited pardonable pride in the little hearts.

The proceedings opened with the reading of the Inspector of Schools' report, which, having been done, Bishop Porzint addressed the gathering as follows:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is my first duty to express, on behalf of the Reverend Mother and Sisters of the Convent, their sincere thanks to your Excellency for your kindness in consenting to preside at the distribution of prizes to the scholars attending this school. I had already the pleasure to welcome you at the opening of the "Calvary," a work of charity; now I am happy to see you here again for an educational purpose. Your Excellency's great personal interest in and keen appreciation of all that concerns education in Hongkong is a matter of such common knowledge in the Colony that it is no matter for surprise that, despite the numerous calls on your time, you have been able to devote an afternoon to stimulate interest in this school. The report of the Inspector of Schools, which has just been read, is not quite flattering, as we would wish, but the comments are capable of some explanation. The Reverend Mother tells me the teaching staff have taken the criticisms into their earnest consideration, and hope that, with the addition in the personnel introduced since the last examinations, greater efficiency will be secured. A factor, which operated against better results last year, is explained to me in the fact that the staff was numerically below that which could satisfactorily teach the number of children attending the school. Two teachers have since arrived and have taken up duties in the classes; one of them, a French sister, has taken up duties of head teacher; she has been to England for the required course of studies, when she qualified herself as a teacher and was granted the usual certificate, and if there is anything in a name we may expect much from her; as her name, Sophie, means wisdom. Her popularity in the school is demonstrated by a considerable increase in the number of scholars, some 30 per cent. more than last year, the number having increased from 65 in 1908 to 85 in 1909. I regret to say that owing to failing health, the Reverend Mother has been ordered home, to recuperate, by her medical adviser. Wishing her a good passage and a prompt recovery I hope that on her return she will find that the school has taken its ranks with those classified in the first grade of the Government Grant-in-Aid Schools. Again, I have to thank your Excellency and you ladies and gentlemen for your kindness in being present here to-day.

His Excellency, on rising, said that it was just about a year since he had the pleasure of opening the sister institution of the Convent at Happy Valley. He hoped that during the past year, those destitute people who had been welcomed by the good Sisters had found a happy home in Happy Valley. His Excellency then proceeded to give a brief outline of the scope of the Convent. The Convent, His Excellency said, receives from 1,400 to 1,500 foundlings annually, who otherwise might have died in the streets. The institution also receives about 100 Chinese adults, to whom medicine is supplied. Women, who are destitute or have become blind are received there and taken care of. That was the Governor declared, the charitable branch. In the building in which the prize distribution was being held, was maintained a school. His Excellency congratulated the Mother Superior on her staff and hoped the Convent would earn a first-grade grant-in-aid from Government. It was the speaker's pleasant task to meet Admiral Perrie the evening before last. France, His Excellency declared, with some emphasis, could boast of nothing greater than the noble work of the Sisters in ministering to the destitute and sick, the helpless and hopeless, and teaching by their own example Christian faith. His Excellency told his hearers that he spoke to Admiral Perrie of the ties which bound the two nations together. There were no ties greater, His Excellency said with sincerity ringing in his tone, than the French Convent, whose Sisters worked for the alleviation of human suffering with no hope of reward. His Excellency regretted the departure of the Mother Superior, whose valuable services he acknowledged. In conclusion, His Excellency said that there was no distinction to the call of humanity, and resumed his seat amidst general applause.

The prizes were then distributed by H.E. the Governor, each little mite being received with acclamation as he or she came up to take the valued trophy. The juveniles then treated the gathering to some splendid acting, at the conclusion of which the foregathering broke up, after the usual volutes of thanks were passed.

The following is a list of the successful scholars:—

INFANT CLASS.
Prizes for Gentleness—Gene Le Carduner; Willie Lysaght; Prizes for Smiling—Emile Landau, Julia M. Van Herpe; Prizes for Reading—Harry Landau, Blanche Galligan; Prizes for Encouragement—Joe Cotton, Willie Ramsey; Prizes for Writing—Bobby Read, Kathleen Spencer; Prizes for Punctuality—Minnie McGraw; Prizes for Application—Patrick O'Brien; Prizes for Sum—Rinaldo Danenberg; Prizes for Reading—Maggie Lysaght, Rosie White.

Prizes for Writing—Alice Danenberg; Prizes for Sum—Abdool Rumbhah; Prizes for Encouragement—Brucella Danenberg; Prizes for Reading—Emile Boultier; Prizes for Application—Mabel Musso; Prizes for Reading—Dick Gegg; Prizes for Neatness—Jella Tavaras; Prizes for Reading—Vera Davies; Prizes for Spelling—Maria Danenberg; Prizes for Arithmetic—Charles Russell; Prizes for Reading and Arithmetic—Alda dos Remedios.

STANDARD A.
1st Prize for Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Punctuality and Order; and Prize for Application, Gertrude Bouché; 1st Prize for Application and Arithmetic, Gertrude Bouché; and Prize for Orthography and Punctuality, André Baudet; 2nd Prize for Reading, 3rd Prize for Penmanship and Orthography, Freida Davies; 3rd Prize for Reading and Arithmetic, May Murray; 1st Prize for Arithmetic, and Prize for Order, 3rd Prize for Dictation, Karlson Rumbhah; 3rd Prize for Reading, Order and Punctuality, Frida Rumbhah.

STANDARD B.
1st Prize for Dictation, Reading, Composition, Geography, Domestic Economy, and Prize for Application and Punctuality, Dolly Capell; 1st Prize for Christian Doctrine, Application, Punctuality and Penmanship; and 1st Prize for Orthography and Geography, Edward Perrie; 2nd Prize for Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic and Penmanship; 3rd Prize for Reading, Dictation, Domestic Economy and Application; John O'Brien; and 2nd Prize for Reading, Composition, Domestic Economy, Needlework and Punctuality, Isabel Allen; 3rd Prize for Domestic Economy, Geography and Christian Doctrine, Frank Dixon; 3rd Prize for Orthography and Domestic Economy, Bertie Simmons; 3rd Prize for Composition and Penmanship, Elleen O'Sullivan; 1st Prize for Arithmetic and Needlework, Madeline Irombetta; 3rd Prize for Christian Doctrine and Geography, Sarah Cotton; 1st Prize for Order; and 3rd Prize for Arithmetic, Alice Krautler.

STANDARD C.
1st Prize for Geography, Domestic Economy, Arithmetic and Application, and Prize for Penmanship; 3rd Prize for Order, Fock Chi; 1st Prize for Christian Doctrine, Composition and Punctuality, and Prize for Geography and Needlework, and Prize for Reading, Orthography and Penmanship, Florence Simon; 1st Prize for Reading and Orthography, 2nd Prize for Composition, Domestic Economy and Application, 3rd Prize for Christian Doctrine and Geography, Carmen Marty; 1st Prize for Order, and Prize for Dictation, Reading and Christian Doctrine, Punctuality, Needlework and Application, Elizabeth Bouché; 1st Prize for Penmanship and Needlework, and Prize for Arithmetic and Order, 3rd Prize for Domestic Economy and Punctuality, Zathoon Rumbhah; 3rd Prize for Geography and Arithmetic, Luck Kee.

STANDARD D.
1st Prize for Christian Doctrine and Grammar, and Prize for Domestic Economy, Jeanne Jagorel; 1st Prize for Arithmetic and Parsing, Marie Irombetta; 1st Prize for Geography and Application, Graciella Cunico; 1st Prize for Domestic Economy, and Prize for Composition, Mabel Cotton; 1st Prize for Reading and Spelling, Dorothy Murray; and, 2nd Prize for Christian Doctrine and Arithmetic, Ada O'Brien.

STANDARD E.
1st Prize for Arithmetic, History, Hygiene, German, Brillon; 1st Prize for Christian Doctrine, Geography, Spelling, Elfrida Dixon; 1st Prize for Reading, Penmanship, and Prize for Grammar, Bertha Stenberg; 1st Prize for Needlework, and Prize for Spelling, Penmanship, Louise Chapman.

STANDARD F.
1st Prize for Composition, Geography, History, Application, Rosy Bonas; 1st Prize for Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic, Parsing, and Analysis, Neatness, Evelyn Roche; 1st Prize for Spelling, Grammar, and Prize for Geography, Evelyn Van Lamgenberg; 1st Prize for Punctuality, Hygiene, and Prize for History, Beatrice Robertson; 1st Prize for Reading, Needlework, and Prize for Christian Doctrine, Eliza Osborne; 1st Prize for Drawing, and Prize for Arithmetic, Grammar, Mary Mahon.

STANDARD G.
1st Prize for Christian Doctrine, Geography, Reading, Drawing, and Prize for Arithmetic, Grace Murray; 1st Prize for Orthography, Parsing and Analysis, Hygiene, Penmanship, Neatness, Maud White; 1st Prize for Grammar, Needlework, and Prize for History, Composition, Winnie White; 1st Prize for Composition, History, Punctuality, and Prize for Orthography, Ida Tennant; 1st Prize for Arithmetic, and Prize for Geography, Drawing, Ripa Mahon.

STANDARD H.
1st Prize for French, Marie Irombetta, and Prize for French, Jeanne Jagorel; 2nd Prize for French, Graciella Cunico, Alice Krautler, Madeline Irombetta, Grace Murray, Maud White, Winnie White, Louise Chapman, Marie Rosario, Carmen Marty, Elisabeth Bouché, André Baudet, Vera Danenberg, Dorothy Murray, Dolly Capell, Freida Davies, Elleen O'Sullivan, Gertrude Bouché, Vera Davies, Olive Agostini, Katie Gaerrier, Sylvia Kayler.

MUSIC.
Winnie McNell, Evelyn Roche, Jeanne Jagorel, Winnie White, Ripa Mahon, Jessie McNell, Graciella Cunico, Maud White, Sylvia Kayler, Marie Irombetta, Louise Chapman, Florence Simmons, Alice Krautler, Madeline Irombetta, Dorothy Murray, Mabel Cotton, Doris Wilke, Freida Davies, and Anna H6.

Prizes for Writing—Alice Danenberg; Prizes for Sum—Abdool Rumbhah; Prizes for Encouragement—Brucella Danenberg; Prizes for Reading—Emile Boultier; Prizes for Application—Mabel Musso; Prizes for Reading—Dick Gegg; Prizes for Neatness—Jella Tavaras; Prizes for Reading—Vera Davies; Prizes for Spelling—Maria Danenberg; Prizes for Arithmetic—Charles Russell; Prizes for Reading and Arithmetic—Alda dos Remedios.

STANDARD A.
1st Prize for Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Punctuality and Order; and Prize for Application, Gertrude Bouché; 1st Prize for Application and Arithmetic, Gertrude Bouché; and Prize for Orthography and Punctuality, André Baudet; 2nd Prize for Reading, 3rd Prize for Penmanship and Orthography, Freida Davies; 3rd Prize for Reading and Arithmetic, May Murray; 1st Prize for Arithmetic, and Prize for Order, 3rd Prize for Dictation, Karlson Rumbhah; 3rd Prize for Reading, Order and Punctuality, Frida Rumbhah.

STANDARD B.
1st Prize for Dictation, Reading, Composition, Geography, Domestic Economy, and Prize for Application and Punctuality, Dolly Capell; 1st Prize for Christian Doctrine, Application, Punctuality and Penmanship; and 1st Prize for Orthography and Geography, Edward Perrie; 2nd Prize for Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic and Penmanship; 3rd Prize for Reading, Dictation, Domestic Economy and Application; John O'Brien; and 2nd Prize for Reading, Composition, Domestic Economy, Needlework and Punctuality, Isabel Allen; 3rd Prize for Domestic Economy, Geography and Christian Doctrine, Frank Dixon; 3rd Prize for Orthography and Domestic Economy, Bertie Simmons; 3rd Prize for Composition and Penmanship, Elleen O'Sullivan; 1st Prize for Arithmetic and Needlework, Madeline Irombetta; 3rd Prize for Christian Doctrine and Geography, Sarah Cotton; 1st Prize for Order; and 3rd Prize for Arithmetic, Alice Krautler.

STANDARD C.
1st Prize for Geography, Domestic Economy, Arithmetic and Application, and Prize for Penmanship; 3rd Prize for Order, Fock Chi; 1st Prize for Christian Doctrine, Composition and Punctuality, and Prize for Geography and Needlework, and Prize for Reading, Orthography and Penmanship, Florence Simon; 1st Prize for Reading and Orthography, 2nd Prize for Composition, Domestic Economy and Application, 3rd Prize for Christian Doctrine and Geography, Carmen Marty; 1st Prize for Order, and Prize for Dictation, Reading and Christian Doctrine, Punctuality, Needlework and Application, Elizabeth Bouché; 1st Prize for Penmanship and Needlework, and Prize for Arithmetic and Order, 3rd Prize for Domestic Economy and Punctuality, Zathoon Rumbhah; 3rd Prize for Geography and Arithmetic, Luck Kee.

STANDARD D.
1st Prize for Christian Doctrine and Grammar, and Prize for Domestic Economy, Jeanne Jagorel; 1st Prize for Arithmetic and Parsing, Marie Irombetta; 1st Prize for Geography and Application, Graciella Cunico; 1st Prize for Domestic Economy, and Prize for Composition, Mabel Cotton; 1st Prize for Reading and Spelling, Dorothy Murray; and, 2nd Prize for Christian Doctrine and Arithmetic, Ada O'Brien.

STANDARD E.
1st Prize for Arithmetic, History, Hygiene, German, Brillon; 1st Prize for Christian Doctrine, Geography, Spelling, Elfrida Dixon; 1st Prize for Reading, Penmanship, and Prize for Grammar, Bertha Stenberg; 1st Prize for Needlework, and Prize for Spelling, Penmanship, Louise Chapman.

STANDARD F.
1st Prize for Composition, Geography, History, Application, Rosy Bonas; 1st Prize for Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic, Parsing, and Analysis, Neatness, Evelyn Roche; 1st Prize for Spelling, Grammar, and Prize for Geography, Evelyn Van Lamgenberg; 1st Prize for Punctuality, Hygiene, and Prize for History, Beatrice Robertson; 1st Prize for Reading, Needlework, and Prize for Christian Doctrine, Eliza Osborne; 1st Prize for Drawing, and Prize for Arithmetic,

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

ARMS IMPORTATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th March.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been in communication with the Diplomatic Corps with a view of obtaining the co-operation of the Powers to stop the importation of arms into China.

The Foreign Ministers have agreed to the representations of the Wajwupu.

NA TUNG.

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S CONCERN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th March.

Grand Councillor Na Tung has not yet recovered from his recent illness.

Day before yesterday the Empress Dowager sent an Imperial physician to attend him.

RAILWAY BONDS.

NOT FAVOURED BY INVESTORS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th March.

The railway bonds issued by the Ministry of Posts and Communications bear such a small rate of interest, that they cannot find ready sale on the market.

The Ministry is somewhat embarrassed in consequence.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

DISTURBANCE IN ANNAM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th March.

Upon learning that there is a conflict between the natives and French soldiers in Annam, the Central Government despatched a special telegram to the Governor of Kwelchow Province directing him to proceed to the Annam-Kweichow and make a stay there so as to check incursions into Chinese territory.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

HIS ADMINISTRATION OF CHIH-LI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th March.

The day before yesterday, the Central Government cabled a confidential despatch, of great length, to the Governor of Honan, for transmission to Yuan Shih-kai.

It is reported that the telegram calls upon Yuan Shih-kai for an explanation of the alleged shortage in the treasury during his administration of the Government of Chih-li Province.

LAW STUDENTS.

TO PRACTISE AS SOLICITORS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th March.

The President of the Ministry of Justice has submitted a memorial to the effect that all students who pass their examinations successfully in law should be allowed to practise as solicitors.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

THE REGENT FAVOURS A GOLD STANDARD.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th March.

The Prince Regent does not favour the adoption of the one-tael coin as the standard for China's currency.

He proposes to adopt a gold standard.

CANTON TARTAR GENERAL.

EN ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Shanghai, 18th March.

The new Tartar General for Canton arrived at Hankow on the 16th inst. and will shortly leave for Shanghai en route to Canton.

A GENTLEMAN of the unemployed, giving the name of Chang Kio, went aboard the steamer *Akoria* yesterday without being seen. He found his way into one of the officer's cabins, and left it with a bundle under his arm. As he was making his way into a stateroom, he was stopped and queried as to the contents of the bundle. "Nothing" was the coolie's answer. On examination "nothing" suddenly, and to Chang's astonishment, materialized into a clock. He swore that he did not know there was anything in his possession, and was locked up with a month's imprisonment and four hundred dollars.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

CANTONESE AGITATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th March.

On the 18th instant another public meeting was held by the Canton Self-Government Society to discuss matters in connection with the question of the delimitation of Macao. The members of the Society are said to be prepared to render whatever service that may be required of them in co-operation with the Special Imperial Envoy in the negotiations which are about to be conducted regarding this long-standing question.

The Cantonese residing in Manila have sent a telegram to the Canton Self-Government Society informing its members that they have also recently convened meetings there at which the subject of the delimitation of Macao was debated. They resolved to do all in their power in assist the Government in securing an equitable adjustment of the differences. During the last two weeks the Viceroy has received telegrams from Chinese in various countries relating to this question of the hour. The telegrams urge the Viceroy to obtain a settlement of the differences in harmony with the wishes of the people.

MONEY-LENDER'S INTEREST.

CLAIM FOR A \$10,000 BILL.

A defendant in the Supreme Court to-day said that he borrowed \$10 from a money-lender several months ago, signed for \$10, and had to pay \$1.50 interest per month.

Mr. Justice Compton—You have only paid three months though?

Defendant admitted that, but added that when he was paying the fourth instalment the plaintiff refused to accept \$1.50, but wanted \$1, which he could not pay.

The Court—Are you a married man?—Yes. With a family?—Yes—four children.

What do you get a month?—\$30.

How much do you pay for house-rent?—\$10 a month.

Judgment for plaintiff.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

THE DRUG IN SALT FISH TUBS.

One of the largest seizures of opium brought to this port since the enactment of the law prohibiting its importation was made on the wharf of the Manila custom-house yesterday morning at ten o'clock, reports the *Cablenews* of 15th inst. The stuff was unaccounted by a Filipino employee of the appraiser's division, Mr. Magistral, from two tubs of dried Chinese fish imported on the *Taiyang*, which arrived from Amoy on Friday last.

Lin Tu Tai, the consignee of the fish, was arrested in the afternoon and will have to stand trial in the Court of First Instance on charges of smuggling opium. Charges against him were filed in the office of Prosecuting Attorney George yesterday afternoon, Mr. Keith, assistant chief of customs secret service, swearing to the complaint.

A Chinaman claiming to represent Lin Tu Tai, a San Nicolas district grocer, appeared at the custom house yesterday morning to clear four tubs of dried fish which arrived on the *Taiyang* to the order of Tai. He seemed to be in a hurry and his actions aroused the suspicion of the appraisers. While the examination of the tubs' contents was in progress on the customs wharf, the agent quietly slipped away and has not been seen since.

The opium was found in two of the four tubs, packed in 45 cones of parchment paper at the bottom of the receptacles, surrounded on the sides and on top with dried fish, which made evident the intent of smuggling. It was crude opium, weighing 22,358 kilos and is valued at \$390.00. The native inspector who made the seizure is entitled to a reward, ranging between 25 and 50 per cent of the value of the stuff, the percentage paid being left to the discretion of the collector of customs.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The "A" Team v. R. G. A.

The "A" team will be represented in the above match to-morrow afternoon, on the Club's ground, commencing at 2.15 p.m.—Messrs. W. C. D. Turner, H. R. Makin, E. A. Fowler, Flag-Lt. H. B. Mullenbaux, R. N. E. C. Oliver, R. N. W. Waterhouse, Li. D. Anderson (Buff), J. H. Chalmers, A. P. Dashwood and two others.

"B" Team v. Craignower.

The following will play for the "B" team on the 1st of April's ground, to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 2.15 p.m.—Messrs. R. Hancock, H. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, H. D. Sharplin, S. Moore, A. A. Claxton, A. C. Leih, P. Jacks, A. C. Lang and two others.

CRAIGNOWER C. C. v. H. K. C. C. "B".
The above match will take place on Saturday on the former Club's ground commencing at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent Craignower—L. E. Lammert (capt.), G. A. Hancock, A. C. Bawa, R. Bawa, H. L. Henderson, W. H. Vivesab, A. Osman, J. D. Norris, R. Panton, S. B. Batiwala and L. A. Rose.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Per cent.
Civil Service	11	1	1	0	83.33	
H. K. "B"	11	1	0	0	81.82	
Hongkong "A"	11	6	3	2	50.00	
Telegraphists	14	8	4	2	33.33	
Craignower	13	3	5	5	25.00	
R. G. A.	11	3	7	1	40.00	
Kowloon	11	3	7	1	40.00	
H. K. Police	11	2	9	0	18.18	
Royal Engineers	11	1	8	2	11.11	
N. B.—A win counts 1 point.						
A loss						
A draw						

JUNK "HELD UP"

SMALL HAUL FOR ARMED ROBBERS.

A rather daring robbery was perpetrated on board a junk off Castle Peak Bay on Wednesday night. So far the identity of the robbers cannot be established, but it is believed that they came from Deep Bay, where, it is presumed, they live.

According to the report of the master of the junk—the *San Kan Zi*, of 1,100 piculs capacity—on which was a crew of six persons, four men boarded the vessel at about ten o'clock on the night in question. The junk then was anchored off Castle Peak, and the crew were nearly all asleep. The four robbers, two of whom were armed with knives, boarded the junk from an oyster boat which they brought alongside un-noticed by those on the junk.

It was not until they had reached the deck that they awoke the master and his *shih*, who showed no resistance, but hurriedly made for the hold where they confined themselves, allowing the robbers to do as they pleased with the property on board. They remained on board for about an hour, and when they left the pirates took with them a quantity of clothing, forty cents in copper, \$10 in twenty-cent pieces, several pounds of rice and the junk's licence, the exact value of which is put down at \$15. The robbers were then seen pulling for Deep Bay.

The *San Kan Zi*, which was loaded with a cargo of coal, returned to Hongkong yesterday, and the matter was reported to the police. A description of the robbers could not be obtained from any of the crew, so that chances of capture are remote.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

Speaking at the regular general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank on the 10th inst., Baron Takahashi, President of the Bank, said that since the opening of the last half-year, financial circles in America had gradually become quiet, the rate of interest in Europe was restored to its normal state, and commerce and industry showed a tendency towards improvement, but they were still far from attaining the sound position held in the past. Commerce and industry in Japan were in no better condition. Despite the easiness of money trade was depressed and there was no prospect of an immediate return of activity. Trade in India and China had continued depressed since the year before last, and the demand for silver had considerably fallen off the quotation at base time, dropping to 21d. In consequence Japan's trade with China continued very poor. The foreign trade of the Empire for the period under review, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, showed a decline—exports falling off by 12.8 per cent, and imports by about 20 per cent. The total value of drafts drawn by Japan on foreign countries during the period was ¥125,800,000 and that of drafts drawn on Japan by foreign countries was ¥85,400,000. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the amount of drafts issued by Japan showed a decrease of ¥15,000,000 and that of drafts drawn on Japan from abroad of ¥41,700,000. The depression of trade had resulted in the failure of many business-men, and advances made by the Bombay branch of the bank the recovery of which was considered doubtful amounted to about ¥110,000. This sum had to be made good out of the profit. The balance of the silver fund had disappeared on account of the fall in silver.

The Profit and Loss Account for the last half year, as adopted by the meeting, was as follows:—

Gross profit	¥10,798,764
Total expenses	7,817,088
Net profit	¥2,981,676
Placed to reserve	¥400,000
Dividend (at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum)	¥1,140,000
Surplus carried forward	¥1,441,676

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

MR. MIYAKO INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Miyako, Councillor of the Foreign Office, who attended the recent Opium Conference in Shanghai as Japanese delegate returned to Moji on the 21st inst., by the *Kaga Maru*. Interviewed by a press representative at Moji, Mr. Miyako made the following remarks about the Conference:—The Japanese delegates, when they first received intimation from the American Government, thought the nature of the Conference would be an investigative one. But the Conference was quite an international one. All the countries sent delegates consisting of learned and experienced scholars and Government officials concerned in view of the important nature of the question. These delegates discussed the questions in a most careful and earnest manner. As to the nature of the meeting, care was taken not to infringe China's legislative power and the sphere of prohibition of opium smoking was limited to the degree of practicability and such questions thought impracticable were excluded from the beginning. The decisions, plus in all, are all regarded to be put to practice under proper circumstances. As to the proceedings of the Conference, the opinions of the delegates of various Powers were inclined to deem it advisable not to make them public, but on the wish of the Chinese delegates, recognized by the British delegates, the report of proceedings has been decided to be compiled by the *Norich China Daily News* office and published in two months. Maybe the Conference would be again held some future day, but its place and date is still unsettled. In short, the result of the conference has been carried on a most deliberate way. A French clerk and an Englishman in the Chinese Maritime Customs were recorders of the conference. Dr. Takagi will return home via Tientsin leaving Shanghai on the 15th inst. Dr. Sawara is also expected to come back after inspecting the Sanitary Laboratory at Tientsin.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share-business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

During the week under review business has not been quite so active, but prices have been fairly well maintained.

Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks continue in strong demand and at the close there are buyers at the improved rate of \$93 1/4. The London price is \$88.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are inquired for at \$16 1/2. North Chinas are quoted Tls. 97 1/2. There are buyers of Unions at \$83 1/2, but sellers are not forthcoming at this rate. Yangtzes are firmer with Northern inquiries at the advanced rate of Tls. 21 1/2. It is notified that the directors of this Association will recommend at the forthcoming general meeting of shareholders, a dividend of 15 per cent.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have risen to \$109, at which rate they are inquired for. Hongkong Fires have likewise improved and are wanted at \$115.

Shipping.—An easier feeling prevails in China and Manilla and sales have taken place at the reduced rate of \$10. Douglases and Hongkong, Canton and Manilla Steamboats are both in favour at quotations, but sellers are scarce. Indo-Chinas, preferred and deferred, have strengthened and are wanted at \$40 and \$100 respectively. Shell Transports can be placed at \$4/-.

Star Ferries, old and new, are unchanged and without business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars have suffered a slight reaction, and have sellers at \$140 ex the dividend of \$7 per share paid 10 days.

Luxons are quiet at \$17. Petak Sugars have further risen to Tls. 125, according to mail advices from Shanghai.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings can be placed in the North at Tls. 18 1/2. Reubs are procurable at \$8 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been sold at \$34 and \$33, and are offering at the latter rate. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are obtainable at \$85. Shanghai Docks are a shade easier and sellers prevail at Tls. 88. Hongkong Wharfs are on offer at Tls. 175.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Stores are wanted at \$17. Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$86. Hongkong Land have changed hands at \$9 and \$100 and close with buyers at the former rate. Humphreys Estates have slightly weakened to \$8.65, but there are buyers at the rate. There are sellers of West Points at \$44. Shanghai Lands are in request at Tls. 115.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$9 1/2. Ewoh have improved to Tls. 121, at which rate they can be sold. According to latest mail advices in hand alterations in other Northern Mills are as follows:—Internationals Tls. 92, 130 Kung Mows Tls. 103 and Sol Chees Tls. 325.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have strengthened to 121. Sales of China Prigidents have been effected at \$9.30 and Green Island Cements at \$9, both stocks closing in demand, at the rates. Hongkong Ices are again weaker at \$195. Union Waterboats have inquiries at \$10 and Watsons at \$7.10. Langkats have declined to Tls. 800, but are wanted at this price. Sumatras have advanced to Tls. 120, closing with sellers.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/8 1/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 7 1/2.

Dividends payable—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs—final of Tls. 6 per share, for 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 22nd inst. Shanghai Sumatras—Dividend of Tls. 6 per share for 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 16th inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—

March Settlement	30th March.
April	30th April.
May	31st May.
June	29th June.
July	30th July.
August	30th August.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 19th inst., Messrs. Phirosha B. Pelt & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 5th inst. The yarn market during the past fortnight maintained the firmness reported in our last. The decreased stock of yarn in importers' hands coupled with the declining tendency of exchange encouraged dealers to enter the market with inquiries. Both these factors were further stimulated by orders which have arrived from the interior, and as the demand was not too eagerly met quotations have been sent up half to one dollar per bale in all the more desirable spinings, while for "chops" which find current favour even higher prices have been obtained for "spot" cargo. The activity of the North China market is a feature of considerable interest to note; for besides consuming the products of the China mills, Shanghai has been responsible for the absorption of stock in Hongkong. (This cannot fail to produce the result in a considerable strengthening of the local market.)

Regarding the position of the stock of cotton yarn in Hongkong it should be *apropos* to quote the speech of the Chairman (the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson) at the annual meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. held on the 10th inst. He said:—"It has been generally known that stocks of every description of cargo, and especially of yarn and piece-goods, have been diminishing month by month. Two years ago over 150,000 bales of yarn were stored with us, and our capacity was taxed to the utmost. During last year the stock fell to 30,000 bales. We may add that at time of writing, the estimated number of bales in Hongkong is about 42,000 bales."

Allying to the prospects of the yarn market in Japan, the *Dokus Meinichi* observes that yarn merchants in Osaka and Yawara in the interior, who had been restricting the purchase of stock on account of the depression in

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 20th March, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF AMERICAN BEER (In Quarts and Pints).

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

(To dissolve a Partnership.) TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 20th March, at 3 P.M., opposite the City Hall, the following well-known Race Ponies:—

"COXCOMB" 13.0, Winner of the Spring Cup, Race Club Challenge Cup, and Consolation Stakes Shanghai 1906, Consolation Cup Shanghai Spring Meeting 1907, Gymkhana Cup Hongkong Races 1908, and many Races at Hongkong Gymkhana, Ran prominently at last Race Meeting.

"EARTHQUAKE" 12.3, Winner of Pagoda Cup Shanghai 1907, Champions Amoy 1908, Victoria Stakes Hongkong 1908 and many Races at Hongkong Gymkhana.

ALSO One SMALL CANTONESE-PONY for children to ride.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above CLUB will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at the Rooms of the JOCKEY CLUB, Hongkong Club Annex, at 5 P.M.

C. G. MACKIE, Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRAMAYO" ... On 26th April, 1909.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909.

[277]

the weaving trade, began to purchase on a long activity shown in the export of yarn. This has resulted in a scarcity of stock of qualities most in demand. Cotton fabrics are an indispensable adjunct to the life of the people and it is obvious that the demand for cotton yarn must rise on the opening of the weaving season, despite the general depression of trade. It is a mistake for yarn dealers to ignore this factor, says the *Mainichi*. The present activity in the yarn market is due to temporary scarcity in the supply of yarn, and cannot be regarded as a real revival in the market. Owing to the depression of trade and the slack time of the farmers, labour for the weaving industry can just now be had at 8 sen per piece, whereas it generally rules at about 20 sen. The low price of labour offsets the high price of material, but when the labour market is restored to its normal condition, the weaving industry will not be found profitable at the present price of yarn. It is certain that the price of labour will increase when the farming season begins.

No. 208—A good business transpired at an advance of \$3 per bale.

No. 165—Small business is reported at current rates in selected threads only.

No. 121 and 122—In good demand at an advance of \$1 per bale.

No. 83 and No. 66—Selected threads moved at quotations.

Market closes firm.

Sales—75 bales of No. 61, 25 bales of No. 81, 75 bales of No. 101, 625 bales of No. 121, 75 bales of No. 165, and 1,200 bales of No. 201, in all about 4,450 bales.

Arrivals.—Per steamers *Ararat*, *Apar*, *Auchan*, *Totomi Maru*, *Lightning*, *Austria*, *Delhi* and *Yokohama Maru* of about 10,000 bales.

Unsold Stock.—About 16,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—About 16,000 bales.

Exchange.—We quote to-day as follows:—

India T.T. At Ra. 132 1/2 per cent.

London T.T. "Sh. 1.8 1/4d.=\$

" Demand " 1.8 13/16d.=\$

Shanghai " Tls. 7 1/4=\$100.

Silver " 23 1/2d. per oz.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Glenfarg*) 22nd inst.

Indian (*Footscarg*) 23rd inst.

American (*Yokohama Maru*) 25th inst.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London-Bank T.T.	1/8 1/2
Do. demand	1/8 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	1/8 1/2
France-Bank T.T.	2 1/2
America-Bank T.T.	2 1/2
Germany-Bank T.T.	2 1/2
India T.T.	1/30
Do. demand	1/30
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	7 1/2
Singapore-Bank T.T. per H.K. 500	7 1/2
Japan-Bank T.T.	8 1/2
Java-Bank T.T.	8 1/2

Bullying.

4 months sight L/O.	1/9 1/2
6 months sight L/O.	1/9 1/2
30 days sight San Francisco & New York	4 1/2
4 months sight do.	4 1/2
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	5 1/2
4 months sight France	2 1/2
6 months sight	2 1/2
4 months sight Germany	1 1/2
Bar Silver	1 1/2
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	1 1/2

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 10th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably in Japan, and fallen moderately over the E. coast of China and N. Formosa.

A depression, which will probably move Eastwards, appears to be developing over the Eastern Sea.

The area of high pressure is now shown over S. Japan.

Moderate N. and N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and fresh to moderate monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N. and N.E. winds, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, H. Pybus, R.N.R., 19th Mar., Vancouver 24th Feb., and Shanghai 16th Mar., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Hainan, Br. s.s., 616, J. W. Evans, 19th Mar., Swatow 18th Mar., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Hutchinson, Br. s.s., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 19th Mar., Canton 18th Mar., Gen.—A. & S.
Feiching, Chi. s.s., 965, Paramount, 19th Mar., Canton 18th Mar., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Macedonia, Br. s.s., 1,051, C. D. Bennett, 19th Mar., Shanghai 16th Mar., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,040, F. C. Everett, 19th Mar., Dally and Chefoo 14th Mar., Beans and Gen.—Chinese.
Tea, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 19th Mar., Manila 16th Mar., Sugar, Hemp and Gen.—B. & S.
Bellerophon, Br. s.s., 1,726, T. Bartlett, 19th Mar., Liverpool 18th Mar., Gen.—A. & S.
Feb. Gen.—B. & S.
Stein, Br. s.s., 1,346, C. Sangster, 18th Mar., Poochow 17th Mar., Kerosine—Mr. Geo. McBain.
Kangasawa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,825, N. Ohno, 19th Mar., London 6th Jan., and Singapore 12th Mar., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Tijmahi, Dut. s.s., 2,049, J. N. Bouman, 19th Mar., Macassar 9th Mar., Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Clearances at the Harbour Office.
Gymric, for Moji.
Yorofu Maru, for Shanghai.
Hatching, for Swatow.
Hoiching, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Macedonia, for Singapore.
Taiwan, for Canton.
Longsang, for Manila.
Gregory Apar, for Singapore.

Departures.

Mar. 19.
Delhi, for Shanghai.
Phranang, for Hoichow.
Gymric, for Seattle.
Hatching, for Coast Ports.
Sigan, for Haiphong.
Albena, for Singapore.
Nikko Maru, for Australian Ports.
Yorofu Maru, for Shanghai.
Fukura Maru, for Nagasaki.
Kwongsang, for Canton.
Gregory Apar, for Calcutta.
Longsang, for Manila.
Kwongsang, for Newchwang.
Luchow, for Canton.

Passengers arrived.

Per Hainan, from Swatow—120 Chinese.
Per Empress of Japan, from Vancouver—Sisters M. Scholastica, M. Natalia, M. Adelpa, Rev. T. Fisher, L. Schmitt, P. Y. Dugner, Messrs. W. J. Forster, Geo. W. J. Forster, J. Porter, Mr. S. Leiser, and Mr. B. Leiser. From Kobe—Mr. C. Pratt. From Shanghai—Messrs. A. Widmann, C. d'Assumpcao, H. McDougall, Chu Kung Shu, and 83 Chinese.
Per Macedonia, from Yokohama for London—Mr. C. Quantana, and Mr. Kirby's native servant. For Bristol—Mr. R. S. Kirby. For Marseilles—Mr. P. W. Galt. For Gibraltar—Dr. and Mrs. G. Campbell and child; and Miss Delmonte. From Kobe for Port Said—Mr. F. Koch. From Shanghai for Hongkong—Messrs. F. B. Heape, J. Band, H. A. Gray, L. Hing, L. Ming, Law Bawa Sung and native servant, Chang F. Zung and native servant, Van Yan Tai, and native servant, Chang Tse Ching and native servant, Chang Tse Shien and native servant, C. E. Walker, J. Hines and G. Dewey. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Matthews and native servant, and Mr. G. Rosser. For Penang—Mr. Stanley Hall. For Calcutta via Colombo—Mrs. S. Baker. For Bombay—Messrs. B. C. Seta, Chung Hang Lum, and Deng Tse Yan. For Marseilles—Mrs. and 2 Misses Watson, Mr. Watson, J. Messrs. J. S. Opehanga, T. James, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris. For London—Mrs. H. S. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Hickman, a child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Begg, Mr. J. Begg, a child and infant, Mrs. Hamilton, Messrs. R. A. O'Brien, J. Wallace, J. West, Mr. Gray, child, infant and small, Messrs. Heuchendorf.

G. E. Kirk and valet, T. W. Pickard, J. K. Tweed, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkey, Mrs. Harris, and Miss Baird.
Per Teat, from Manila—Messrs. Keller, Berhardt, Grinnell, Paterson, Taylor, Kewell, Corcoran, Foss, Carley, Long, Banana, Abela, J. Ross, Swett, Moreland, Gibbons, Dante, James, Ekstrom, Wilcox, Peralta, Pacheco, Meddman, Taylor, Foss, Brinton, Dabill, Ekstrom, Misses O'Neill and Dreisbach.
Per Kanizous Maru, from London, &c. for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. W. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. B. Pederson, Mr. O. Baleen, Miss Orr, Mr. Tiedall, and Mr. and Mrs. O. Schmitt. For Shanghai—Mr. D. Abbey, Messrs. A. Youngson, Master W. Wilson, Messrs. F. McLintock, L. Rea, For Kobe—Messrs. I. Kobayashi, A. Watanabe, K. Kanehira, L. McLintock, T. Komura, T. Taniguchi, and Miss T. Yamashita. For Yokohama—Mrs. Y. R. Barrett, Miss K. F. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. T. Showler and child, Miss E. Shower, Mr. Tobite, Capt. and B. B. Colbeck, Prof. I. Tjibbe, Colonel S. Inagaki, Mr. T. Tonino, Lieut. Tsukamoto, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nakamura and baby, Messrs. T. Suzuki, T. Tajima and I. Handa.

Passengers departed.
Per Nikko Maru, for Manila, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Dishop, Messrs. J. J. Connell, A. Izumi, R. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. B. Clark, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Converse, Mr. Burroughs Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Sheels, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Storer, Francis M. Wilson, J. M. Storer, Mr. Ramsey, Messrs. F. O. Tolley, J. Christian, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. T. Gray and infant, Masters R. Gray, L. Gray, D. Gray, Misses S. and G. Gray, Millington, A. Millington, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hangerwerf, Misses Sutter, Josefa Lopez, Messrs. James Keenan and T. Chiba.

Shipping Reports.
Str. Hainan, from Swatow—Strong N.E. winds and overcast.
Str. Taiwan, from Dalay and Chefoo—Strong N. to N.E. wind and heavy sea.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STREANERS.
Aldenharn, Br. s.s., 3,608, St. John George, 3rd Mar., Yokohama and Feb., and Kobe 28th Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Alesia, Ger. s.s., 3,376, J. Ernest, 1st Mar., Portland, Or. 28th Jan., and Moji 25th Feb., Flour—P. & A. S. Co.
Aubui, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. Meathrel, 17th Mar., Shanghai 14th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.
Austria, Aust. s.s., 3,195, B. Cobol, 17th Mar., Trieste 17th Jan., and Singapore 11th Mar., Gen.—S. W. & Co.
Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Le Bail, 16th Mar., Saigon 12th Mar., Rice—Man Fat.
Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kuyser, 17th Mar., Haiphong and Hoichow 16th Mar., Gen.—J. & Co.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Y. Kaburaki, 18th Mar., Swatow 17th Mar., Gen.—O. S. K.
Erroll, Br. s.s., 2,889, L. James, 28th Feb., Bangkok 21st Feb., Ballast—D. & Co. Ld.
Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,066, R. Rønneberg, 15th Mar., Amoy 14th Mar., Ballast—Aagaard, Thoreen & Co.
Keong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,113, J. Köhler, 15th Mar., Bangkok 8th Mar., Rice and Meal—B. & S.
Kaifong, Br. s.s., 987, Lindbergh, 18th Mar., Lightening, Br. s.s., 2,122, A. E. Gentles, 16th Mar., Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 10th Mar., Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ld.
Lothian, Br. s.s., 3,122, W. J. Lockhart, 16th Mar., Singapore 10th Mar., Gen.—D. & Co. Ld.
Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, A. P. Ulderod, 15th Mar., Haiphong and Hoichow 11th Mar., Coal—J. & Co.
Mongolia, Am. s.s., 8,750, H. E. Morton, 15th Mar., San Francisco 16th Feb., via Japan and Shanghai 13th Mar., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Paklat, Dut. s.s., 1,085, Swart, 3rd Mar., Swatow and Mar., Ballast—A. P. & Co.
Phuenphun, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Scott, 10th Mar., Saigon 6th Mar., Rice—Wo. Fat Sing.
Quinta, Ger. s.s., 987, F. Frahm, 16th Mar., Saigon 12th Mar., Rice and Flour—S. & Co.
Rajabari, Ger. s.s., 1,189, H. Bremer, 17th Mar., Hoichow 15th Mar., Rice—B. & S.
Rafah, Ger. s.s., 1,100, R. Petersen, 14th Mar., Bangkok 5th Mar., and Kohsichang 7th Mar., Rice and Teakwood—B. & S.
Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,619, R. W. Almond, 15th Mar., Manila 14th Mar., Gen.—S. T. & Co.
Shinjo Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,510, F. Furukawa, 24th Feb., Moji 17th Feb., Coal—N. Y. K.
Tijbodus, Dut. s.s., 2,295, P. Zwart, 14th Mar., Kobe 7th Mar., Coal and Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Taiputa, Ger. s.s., 1,002, Fr. Bücking, 28th Feb., Bangkok via Swatow 18th Feb., Rice—B. & S.
Venus, Am. s.s., 608, G. Benteria, 28th Feb., Manila 24th Feb., Ballast—Jorge & Co.
Wongkoi, Ger. s.s., 1,119, W. Reher, 13th Mar., Bangkok 5th Mar., Rice and Wood—B. & S.

SAILING VESSELS.

Lyndhurst, Br. bark, Fairbairn, 14th Sept.—Bangkok 25th Aug., Case Oil—S. O. Co.

Ships Passed The Canal.

12th February—Indrawadi, Tonkin, Hyson, 16th February—Donnouthakira, India, Sumatra, Lohkan, Siam, 19th February—Kanagawa Maru, Eshikawa, Bino, Kanagawa, Frank Telenach, Ferdinand, Prita Elia, Friedrich, Fritz Ludwig, 23rd February—Albatross, Kamo Maru, Caladon, Sund., 25th February—Munster Castle, Glenarn, Glenarn, Nubla, Peltus, Tydus, and March—Bender, Indrani, Peking, 5th March—Goblen, Lutou, Hakata Maru, Benildi, Kawachi Maru, Maehoon, 9th March—Argentina, Ranvorlich, China, (Abn.) Bombay Maru, Ernest Simon, Sydney, Nyansa, Tencar, 12th March—Dunlop, Fura, Polynastien, Persia, Yang Tse, 16th March—Benavon, Glenarn, Glenloch, Kennedie, Silesia, (Ger.)
Arrivals at Home—14th February—Ching Wo, Drifflinger, Sado Maru, Moyuna, 16th February—Dunlop, Hakata Maru, Sicilia, 19th February—Hakata Maru, Tonkin, Dardanel, 23rd February—Benavon, Sicilia, 25th February—Konane St., 16th February—Siam, Sikk, March—Nila, and March—Telenach, Bino, Maru, 5th March—Kamo Maru, India, Prita Elia, Friedrich, 9th March—Indrawadi, 12th March—Kawachi Maru, Lutou, 16th March—Atyanar, Benildi, Glenarn, Peltus, Sydney, Sund.

March 10 at 10 a.m. 10.17
Barometer 30.17 30.05
Temperature 59 61
Humidity 59 61
Rainfall 0.00 0.00

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Shinano Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	Mar. 21
Changang	Shanghai	C. P. R. Co.	Mar. 22
Dongnam	Shanghai	H. A. L.	Mar. 22
Fookang	Singapore	M. & Co.	Mar. 23
Tijlajap	Macassar	J. C. J. L.	Mar. 23
Gosben	Colombo	M. & Co.	Mar. 25
Laisang	Calcutta	M. & Co.	Mar. 25
P. Sigimudd	Sydney	M. & Co.	Mar. 25
Wakamya M.	Bombay	N. Y. K.	April 1

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
H.M.S. Otter	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
H.M.S. Sandpiper	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
Matilde	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
Tarlat	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
Venut	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
Vigilante	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
Patia	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
Alesia	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
Tijbodus	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
Kwong Tai	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong

MINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.									
March 18th, 1909, A.M.									
		Bar.	Th.	Hum.	Wind	Wv.			
Vladivostok.	7 a.m.	30.10	10	86		0	b'		
Amur	5 a.m.								
Hakodate									
Kokio									
Ochi									
Nagasaki									
Kagoshima									
Shima									
Naha									
Bikagijima									
Onin Is.									
Cheloo	6 a.m.	30.39	25	87	SW	1	b		
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	30.45	35		SE	1	b		
Hankow	6 a.m.	30.43	40	91	E	1	c		
Kinkiang		30.36	38	91	NE	2	b		
Shanghai	9 a.m.	30.43	44	53	N	1	c		
Gutai		30.41	43	59		2	cv		
Sharp Peak.		30.33	52	73	NNE	5	or		
Amoy	6 a.m.	30.19	54	74	ENE	3	c		
Swatow		30.17	53	80	ENE	3	c		
Taihou	5 a.m.	30.23			E	6	b		
Taipei		30.08			N	4	b		
Legaspi		30.05			NE	10	c		
Bacolod		30.05			NE	10	c		
Iloilo	9 a.m.	30.16	54	100	N	1	c		
Cebu	10 a.m.	30.17	59	87	ENE	3	c		
Manila					ENE	7	c		
Up Rock		30.12			ENE	7	c		
Calcutta		30.19	58		NNE	2	od		
Bombay	9 a.m.								
Sumatra									
Java									
Philippines	9 a.m.	30.13	51		ENE	1	or		
Indonesian		30.01	75		N	0	c		
Manchuria		29.99	81		NE	0	c		
Amur	10 a.m.	29.96	77		NE	2	b		
Ussuri	6 a.m.	29.96	73	70	NW	2	c		
Primorye	9 a.m.	29.91	75		ENE	3	c		
Sea of Japan		29.91	81		ENE	3	c		
Sea of Okhotsk		29.89	85		N	2	c		
North Pacific		29.84	85						
South Pacific									

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KAPOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon, later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT CURRENT MARKET RATES. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,000,234	Final of £4 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$26.014	5 1/2 %	\$935 buyers London 286
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$4,000 \$150,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 9/6) for 1903	---	\$11
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$950	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$254,757 \$1,754,757	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$187 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 308,747 Tls. 458,747	Tls. 160,512	Final of 3/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 97 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	\$900,000 \$202,478 \$1,102,478	\$2,500,011	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$830 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Yankee Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$1,199,032	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$210 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$204,638 \$211,638	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	---	\$70 sales
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$200,000 \$1,200,000	NIL	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.1908	7 1/2 %	\$34 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$600,000 \$209,500 \$799,500	\$20,279	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$29 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	\$10,000 \$20,000 \$30,000	£23,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 11/16 = \$3.154	5 1/2 %	{ \$40 buyers \$20 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 \$750,000 \$825,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 45 buyers Tls. 50 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	4,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$200,000 \$1,200,000	£61,827	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	---	{ \$4 1/2 buyers \$5 1/2 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$50,000 \$29,311 \$79,311	\$98	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908 \$2.50	{ 4 1/2 % 5 1/2 %	{ \$23 \$15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 80,000 \$800,000 \$880,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China-Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000 \$50,000 \$300,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	---	\$747 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$23,813	---	---	\$17
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,175	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.07	---	Tls. 125
MINE.								
Chinese Engine and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£275,000 £12,289 £287,289	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 %	Tls. 18 1/2 buyers
Rich Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4,873	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	---	\$8 1/2 sellers
DOCK, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$48,906	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	---	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$30,000 \$26,806 \$56,806	\$10,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	---	\$53 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,000 \$97,191 \$122,191	\$387,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1903	9 %	\$86
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 697,317 Tls. 1,697,317	Tls. 23,742	{ Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 88 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited ..	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 175 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,552	Tls. 5 for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 sellers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$30,000	Dr. \$4,320	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	---	\$17 sales
Central Hotel, Limited	50,123	\$25	\$25	\$1,000	\$9,178	\$1.50 for 1908	---	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$548,075 \$13,911 \$561,986	\$895	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	7 %	\$87
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000 \$211,712 \$461,712	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 %	\$99 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$248,201 \$1,748,201	\$5,486	6 1/2 cents for 1908	7 %	\$8.65 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,433,045 Tls. 317,000 Tls. 1,750,045	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 115 sellers
Wing Fok Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 317,000	\$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 %	\$44 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,919 \$45,919	Tls. 5,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 5,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.10.08 (8 %)	---	Tls. 90
Laon-Lung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,129	Tls. 4 for 1908	---	Tls. 96
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 3,172	Tls. 15,912	Tls. 50 for 1908	---	Tls. 320 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Sell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500	£648	1,100 p. shares of 1907 = \$1.037	10 %	\$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000	NIL	\$1.20 or 1907	9 1/2 %	\$12 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	61,138	60 cents for year ending 28.1.06	8 1/2 %	\$5
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	185,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,850,000 \$10,000 \$1,860,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$9.37 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000 \$8,000 \$308,000	\$48	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$14 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1907	10 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
Hall & Holtz, Limited	31,000	\$20	\$20	\$620,000	\$8,057	\$1 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$23 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	9 1/2 %	\$18 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$20,000 \$145,000	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$15 for 1908	9 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$8,900	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$24
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen- dijst in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 \$575,103	Tls. 17,127	{ 4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 20 to date	6 1/2 %	Tls. \$10 buyers
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$7,471	{ 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	18,640	None	4 %	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	44,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,005	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 112 1/2 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 99,820	Tls. 8,498	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 %	Tls. 111 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58,112	Final of 3/6 making 5/6 for 1907	---	Tls. 437 1/2 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$36,632	None	---	\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$250	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 %	\$3 1/2 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 Tls. 19,295	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	---	Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	\$10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$1,180	{ 80 cents on 1,000 ord. shares and \$9.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Whitson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$6,428	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9.10 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$305	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1900	---	\$12

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimation.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL ₱3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the most selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETO & CO.

AGENTS.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

PURE IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE CURTAINS,
TOWELS, &c., &c., &c.

(due to arrive here per S.S. "Tydeus" on the 25th instant.)

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

the 30th and 31st MARCH, 1909, commencing each day at 2.15 P.M.,

A FINE SELECTION OF

HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS.

COMPRISING:—

Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths with Serviettes to match, Irish Linen Tray Cloths, Toilet Sets, Supper Cloths, Lady's and Gent's Irish Linen Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fine Turkish Towels, All Linen Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Irish Tea and Glass Cloths, Fine (White and Cream) Lace Curtains, a fine assortment of Underskirts and Skirts, White Satin Quilts, Five o'clock Tea Cloths, Irish Hand-Embroidered Bedspreads and Top Sheets, Silk Moirette Underskirts, Longcloth Nightdresses, Nainsook Camisoles, Chemises, All Linen Bed Ticks, Pyjama Suits, Tea Tray, Cushion Covers, Linen Embroidered Pillow Cases, Pyrenees Jacket, Flannellette Nightdresses and Gowns, Sheets, Robes, &c., &c.,

AND

A small quantity of English Tweeds, Serges, &c., in Suit Lengths. (A few lots of Yamatoya (Japanese) Crepe Shirts will also be put up for sale.)

The above Goods will be on View from Monday, the 29th instant, when catalogues may be had on application.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909.

[258]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW.

the 20th March, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY COVERED DRAW-
ING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD WARD-
ROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, MAR-
BLE TOP WASHSTANDS, DINNER
WAGGONS, Single and Double IRON BED-
STEADS and BEDDING, PERSIAN CAR-
PET, RUGS, PICTURES, CLOCKS,
STATUETTES, A quantity of LACQUERED
WARE GOODS, ELECTRIC FANS, COOK-
ING STOVE, &c., &c., &c.

Also

One Large MUSICAL BOX "CARMINA,"

one POLYPHONE and Records.

One TEAKWOOD SECTIONAL BOOK-
CASE fitted with Yale lock and 12 Small
Drawers.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1909.

[275]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state
that she will be pleased to receive orders for
all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars
and Cuffs renewed on old ones.Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.

Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor School,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1909.

[47]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUER STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

[1]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.